

THE

North-China Herald

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

Vol. LXXIX., No. 2017.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 6, 1906.

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9th June, 1906.

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12th March, 1904.

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22nd Jan., 1904

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE
WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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SHANGHAI, APRIL 6, 1906.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 6th APRIL, 1906.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST FOREIGN CAPITAL.

There is, we learn, considerable anxiety on the part of those directly engaged in foreign mining enterprises in the North, that the movement which has for its object the employment only of Chinese capital under Chinese direction in such concerns will result in more or less violent attempts to eject the foreigners and seize their property. Our Taiyuanfu correspondent gave us, not long since, a spirited account of the manner in which the young students of that place endeavoured to put pressure on their Governor, at a time when Messrs. Jamieson and Saffery of the Peking Syndicate had gone up specially to interview him in connection with necessary development of their work. Boldness which did not hesitate to beard a high official in his own yamen may well be an indication of a temerity which will display itself in other and more immediate opposition to the foreigner himself.

We hear indeed of mysterious fallings of rock, or brick, or coal when foreigners go down the mine shafts, and though there has happily been, so far as we know, no successful violence, there is among the engineers an apparently well-founded sense of alarm. If these were isolated instances from one mine only, not much heed need be paid to them, but the truth undoubtedly is that they are merely specially marked indications of a widely spread movement, the outcome of a newborn sensation of patriotism and nationalism run mad. The danger is that the Government and the officials may not be strong enough to control the hot blood, who are forcing a policy, which, at the present stage of affairs, is not only one of deliberate breach of faith and challenge to foreigners, but is suicidal to the best interests of China herself.

To take the specific instance of the Peking Syndicate's mines, it does not need much reflection to perceive that probably nine-tenths of the profits from that enterprise, which would not have been undertaken except for foreigners, reverts to the Chinese themselves. It has brought prosperity to a large area, and has not only employed a great deal of native labour itself at enhanced wages, but has been a large customer to the native mines in that neighbourhood, to which it has acted as a spur to activity. Up to date, of course, very little or no coal has been obtained from the Syndicate's own mine, which is only now in a condition for working, but its future prosperity will be a stimulus much more than a hindrance to the native-owned mines all around. This was clearly pointed out by Mr. Alexander Reid, the Engineer-in-Chief, in the course of an interview which appeared in our columns when he was last in Shanghai. The people of the district where the Syndicate's mine is situated have thoroughly appreciated the fact that they may be sure of their specified wages, and that they will not be subject to the "usual deductions" peculiar to this country. They have been on the very best terms indeed with the Syndicate's engineers until the mine employ-

ment of the cry of "China for the Chinese" was raised to interrupt their good relationships, by dangling before them prospects which can never be realised, or not, at all events, till China has very much progressed in Western scientific knowledge.

The situation is a serious one, for, of course, what applies to mines applies equally to railways and every other branch of economic development on which China is now seriously embarking; and what is true of a district in Honan province is correspondingly true of every part of the Empire. It is to the interest of foreigners and Chinese alike, but to the latter especially, that the best possible relationship for co-operation and mutual advantage should continue. On the other hand it may be taken for granted that the foreigners, while they have no desire or ability to take more than their share in the benefits, will not meekly resign the claims they have staked out. For the crisis that has arisen most of the responsibility rests, of course, with the imperfectly educated patriots who have not yet grasped some of the more elementary principles of economics, but the foreign advocates of Protection cannot altogether escape censure. When the Chinese find the theory strenuously advocated by foreigners in regard to their own country, it is hardly to be wondered that they entertain confused ideas on the possible value of a strict Protection for their own land and its mineral and industrial wealth.

Summary of News.

THE American mail of the 8th of March arrived here on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, per P. M. S. Manchuria.

THE French mail of the 2nd of March arrived here yesterday per M. M. S. Ernest Simons.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

RUSSIA AND THE TIMBER- FELLING ENTERPRISES.

Peking, 30th March.
According to a telegram from the Military Governor of Heilungkiang to the Waiwupu the timber-felling enterprises in and around Hulanpé and Lanchou, which promise large profits, were already sanctioned as Government works; exporters have also been sent to investigate in the forest of Meunt Kaopa (Corea).

The Russian authorities, however, have endeavoured to obstruct these enterprises, declaring that China is not entitled to set to work alone before the Russo-Chinese Treaty is concluded.—*Special service.*

AN ITALIAN PRINCE IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 30th March.
Prince Ferdinando Umberto, Prince of Udino, son of Admiral H. R. H. The Duke of Genoa, on board the Italian cruiser Calabria, 2,428 tons, arrived at Yokohama yesterday evening and will reach Tokio on Sunday. His Royal Highness will be housed at the Kasumigaseki Palace for about a week, and will be received in audience by the Emperor, with whom he will tiffin on Monday.—*Our own correspondent.*

2nd April.
Prince Arisugawa gives a dinner to-night to the Prince of Udino, and the Emperor returns His Royal Highness's call to-morrow. The prince is to inspect the Yokosuka dockyard on Wednesday and will go wild duck hunting on the 6th inst.—*Our own correspondent.*

4th April.
The Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum has been conferred on the Prince of Udino.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE TAKASHIMA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Tokio, 30th March.
Fifty-one bodies had been recovered from the Takashima colliery up to last evening.—*Our own correspondent.*

CONSOLATION FOR LORD MILNER.

London, 30th March.
The motion by Viscount Halifax expressing appreciation of Lord Milner's services in South Africa has been adopted by the House of Lords without a division.—*Exclusive service.*

MEASURES OF PANIC.

London, 30th March.
The Russian Senate has acquitted Prefect Neidhardt and Governor Kurloff who are reputed to be the authors of the Jewish massacres at Odessa. It is believed this acquittal is due to a personal order from the Czar.

The bodies of Lieutenant Schmidt and others (of the Black Sea mutineers) who were executed have been exhumed and sunk in the sea in order to arrest pilgrimages to their graves.—*Exclusive service.*

PRINCE BUELOW AS SCAPEGOAT.

London via Bombay, 30th March.
The rumours of a crisis in regard to the position of Prince Bülow are semi-officially denied in Berlin.—*Reuter.*

NATAL IN A FERMENT. A DISPUTE WITH THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

London via Bombay, 30th March.
The Natal Ministry has confirmed the death sentences on the natives who murdered the police. The executions were fixed for Friday, but Mr. Winston Churchill (Under Colonial Secretary) telegraphed instructions to suspend the executions pending consideration by the Imperial Government.

The Hon. C. J. Smythe (the Premier) refused to accept these instructions, whereupon the Governor (Col. Sir Henry McCallum, G. C. M. G.) under letters patent postponed the executions.

The Ministry resigned.

There is the most intense indignation in Natal at the Imperial Government's interference at such a critical juncture.—*Reuter.*

Later.
The Earl of Elgin (Colonial Secretary) in the House of Lords, and Mr. Winston Churchill in the Commons, in reply to questions, declared that the Government had no information regarding the resignation of the Natal Ministry beyond the Press telegram. They justified the suspension of the executions in view of a possible demand for the assistance of British troops to repress a native rising.—*Reuter.*

31st March.
Lord Elgin (Colonial Secretary) read a dispatch from the Governor of Natal, to which he had replied that, in the light of the information furnished, he recognised that the decision in this grave matter rested with Natal.

The Governor's dispatch detailed the circumstances of the court-martial and of the Ministry's resignation and concluded: "I trust your Lordship will now withdraw the suspension which is exciting intense feeling."

Lord Elgin's reply stated that he never intended to interfere with the action of the responsible Government, but in view of the presence of British troops in the Colony, he was bound to obtain full information in such a matter. He regretted that the Governor had not supplied the information earlier.—*Reuter.*

Later.
Indignation meetings have been held at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and were thronged. They passed resolutions expressing determination not to tolerate meddling in their domestic affairs.

The papers comment on the Government's double surrender to the Labourites and to Natal.—*Reuter.*

1st April.
In view of the Imperial Government's assurances and the Gov-

governor's request, the Natal Ministry have withdrawn their resignations.

The delayed executions of the natives will take place on Monday.

The "Daily News" admits that Natal has scored a dramatic victory.—*Reuter.*

3rd April.

The Natal natives were executed by shooting.—*Reuter.*

London, 3rd April.

The twelve natives who were shot yesterday spent the night prior to their execution singing hymns.

The House of Commons debated the executions on the motion of Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald (Lab., Leicester) calling attention to the danger to the native subjects of the Crown involved in the administration of martial law in Natal.—*Exclusive service.*

RIOTING AT TOMSK.

Peking, 31st March.

The Waiwupu has a telegram from Tomsk, stating that riots have broken out there, and that Chinese merchants who have been plundered and sustained great losses are fleeing back to China for refuge.—*Special service.*

OMINOUS SNOW.

Peking, 31st March.

Yellow-coloured snow, caused by dust, fell here on Friday, and ominous talk is current in the city, where it is recollected that a similar phenomenon preceded the fall of the Ming dynasty.—*Special service.*

JAPANESE CRUISERS

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tokio, 1st April.

The cruisers Suma and Akashi (each 2,657 tons), with engineering midshipmen on board, leave Yokohama on the 5th inst., via Hongkong, to celebrate the Japanese Naval Anniversary (27th of May) at Shanghai.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

Tokio, 1st April.

The new Tariff comes into force on the 1st of October.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE NAVAL FESTIVITIES AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st April.

The festivities connected with the visit of the French squadron were concluded yesterday, when 100 French and 200 British sailors were given a tiffin on the Race Course. A gymkhana was held afterwards.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

London, 31st March.

Fourteen miners at Courrières have been rescued alive. They subsisted on scraps of food and decomposing horseflesh and drank water

of the most repulsive kind. They had not slept for three weeks and were suffering from ptomaine poisoning.—*Exclusive service.*

4th April.

The Kaiser has conferred medals on the Westphalian rescuers for their services at Courrières. They obeyed, he said, the teaching of Our Saviour, and showed that love for their neighbour, which knew neither boundary nor race.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 4th April.

The French Chamber has debated the Courrières disaster.

Several of the deputies vehemently accused the Company of negligence, and of responsibility for the fire.

M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, promised a full enquiry, and said that if the Company proved to be responsible, it would forfeit its rights.—*Reuter.*

FANATICISM IN PERSIA.

London, 31st March.

A Teheran telegram published at St. Petersburg, states that a crowd of excited Persian fanatics has demolished the plague hospitals at Seistan and beaten the British Consul and doctor with sticks.—*Exclusive service.*

A GREAT STRIKE IN AMERICA.

London via Bombay, 31st March.

A simultaneous strike in the American bituminous and anthracite coalfields has been ordered for the 2nd of April (to-day). It will affect 400,000 men.—*Reuter.*

2nd April.

Half a million miners in America have struck work.—*Reuter.*

4th April.

The employers of a hundred thousand bituminous coal miners in America have granted an increase of wages, relieving the situation.—*Reuter.*

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London via Bombay, 1st April.

Agreement has been reached at Algeciras on all questions.—*Reuter.*

London, 2nd April.

The Settlement at Algeciras is received with relief in Great Britain.

Though the German object to secure one or more ports in Morocco and a footing in the Mediterranean has been thwarted, yet France's diplomatic triumph is tempered by her acceptance of the principle of international control.

On the other hand, the Anglo-French entente has been thoroughly tested, and Russia's staunchness for her ally strengthens the hope of an Anglo-Russian entente.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay 3rd April.

The "Times" says that not a few Englishmen will hope the Algeciras Conference will further stimulate the policy of supplementing the Franco-Russian Alliance and the Anglo-French Entente by the natural complement—a cordial Anglo-Russian understanding.—*Reuter.*

4th April.

The Italian delegate, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, has been deputed by the conference to go to Fez, to explain the decisions to the Sultan, and obtain his adhesion to them.—*Reuter.*

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

London via Bombay, 31st March.

The Grand National Steeplechase, value £2,750, distance 4 miles 856 yds., run at Liverpool on the 30th of March, resulted as under: Prince Hatzfeldt's ch. h. Ascetic Silver (by Ascetic—Silver Lady), aged, 10 st. 9 lbs ... 1
Mr. E. M. Lucas's ch. g. Red Lad (by Red Prince II—Border Lussie), 6 yrs., 10 st. 2 lbs ... 2
Mr. B. W. Parr's ch. m. Aunt May (by Ascetic—Mayo), aged, 11 st. 2 lbs 3

RUSSO-JAPANESE FISHERIES.

Tokio, 2nd April.

With a view to hastening the conclusion of a Fisheries Treaty, the Japanese authorities concerned have negotiated at St. Petersburg for the establishment of another company.—*Our own correspondent.*

JAPANESE ARRESTED AT HARBIN.

Tokio, 2nd April.

Ten Japanese men and twelve women, not disguised, and presumably from Changtu, are reported to have been arrested in Harbin.—*Our own correspondent.*

A GERMAN REVERSE IN AFRICA.

London via Bombay, 2nd April.

The Hottentots have cut up a German convoy in South-West Africa, killing an officer and ten troopers, and wounding four.—*Reuter.*

THE PROSPERITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London via Bombay, 2nd April.

The revenue for the year ended the 31st of March amounted to £143,977,576; an increase of £607,172 over that of the preceding year, and showing a surplus of £3,491,000.—*Reuter.*

THE ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 2nd April.

In most towns in Russia where the elections were not reduced to a fiasco, the Constitutional Demo-

crats have continued to gain successes. They have exclusively carried the Imperial residence towns of Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, Gatchina, and Oranienbaum.

The primary workmen's elections at Odessa were fixed for yesterday but the whole sixty-six candidates were arrested owing to their liberal tendencies.—*Reuter.*

4th April.

Upwards of sixty per cent of the electors voted at St. Petersburg yesterday, and the authorities refrained from all interference.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

Peking, 3rd April.

A correspondent at Heilungkiang reports that Russia is still secretly constructing defence works there employing Chinese and paying increased wages.—*Special service.*

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Peking, 3rd April.

Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsün suggests to the Waiwupu that the proposal by Great Britain that the Canton-Kowloon Railway shall be built by China except in the vicinity of Kowloon, but that British material and capital shall be used, is unacceptable; that the temporary agreement should therefore be revised; and that, if Great Britain will not concede the revision, it will be better to leave the matter as it is.—*Special service.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND THE CUP.

London via Bombay, 3rd April.

Sir Thomas Lipton has commissioned Mr. Mylne of Glasgow to design a new challenger for the America Cup.—*Reuter.*

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

London via Bombay, 3rd March.

The "Times" states the issue of a Russian loan of £50,000,000 may be expected immediately after Easter; and that it is to be started at Paris, which will take £40,000,000.—*Reuter.*

THE ROYAL HOLIDAY.

London via Bombay, 3rd April.

Queen Alexandra joins King Edward in the Royal yacht at Marseilles for the Mediterranean tour.—*Reuter.*

A CONCESSION TO RUSSIA.

Peking, 4th April.

The Waiwupu has, after consultation with Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai,

consented to Russia's connecting her telegraph lines with the Chinese lines at Kashugal (?), a concession which Russia has been demanding for some time past.—*Special service.*

THE SWAY OF THE OLIVE.

London via Bombay, 4th April.

Russia has submitted to the Powers the programme of a second Peace Conference at the Hague, to begin on the 10th of July.—*Reuter.*

A THORN IN THE SIDE OF NATAL.

London, 4th April.

Bambaati, a troublesome Chief in the Greytown district of Natal, recently deposed by the authorities, fled to the mountains with his adherents, and has now raided the district, burned the kraal, and kidnapped the new Chief. One hundred and twenty police are pursuing him.—*Exclusive service.*

STRIKE IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Tokio, 4th April.

The workmen on the "Japan Advertiser" have gone on strike.—*Our own correspondent.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

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(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 29th March.

The rumours coming from English and French sources about the resignation of the Chancellor Prince Bülow and his alleged successor, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, are absolutely false. The same is the case with the rumours according to which Germany intends to now bring about an Abyssinian Conference.

The naval bill has been passed by the Reichstag by a large majority.

Most of the English papers state that Germany has carried in Algieras all her demands founded on principles. The French Press, on the contrary, deplors that there will be in future an international control of the French policy in Morocco.

The "Journal des Débats" is the only great French paper which is facing the facts and urges a reconciliation of France and Germany.

The Conference in Algieras will settle on Saturday (the 31st inst.) all pending points. The members expect to be able to go home before Palm Sunday (8th of April).

30th March.

Chancellor Prince Bülow secured by personal intervention in the Reichstag the vote for a Secretary of State for the Colonial Office instead of an Under-Secretary as granted by the Budget

Committee. He, then, personally denied before the Reichstag all rumours of an existing Government crisis.

It is reported from St. Petersburg, that the Constitutional Democrats have secured a victory at the Duma elections.

There is still a great deal of business to be discussed before the Algieras Conference. The British Government has brought forward a number of resolutions with regard to the importation of alcohol and duty questions.

31st March.

France has yielded at the Algieras Conference also in the question of duties and public works; Germany, on the other hand, is showing discretion with regard to the repartition of the police to the different ports. Probably French as well as Spanish police officers will be appointed for Tangier and Casablanca, the two principal places, while Spanish officers will go to Tetuan and Larache (el Araisli) and French to the four other ports.

General von Budde, the Prussian Minister of Public Works, is seriously ill.

The United States Government has asked from the House of Representatives the means necessary for taking part in the second Hague Conference.

Washington is taking an official standpoint against a Pacific Republic.

The rumours, according to which the retransport of the troops from Manchuria has come to a standstill, are denied in St. Petersburg.

The "Novoye Vremya" is making complaints that Russia has lost the gold mines discovered in Manchuria.

Thirteen miners have been found alive in the Courrières mines.

2nd April.

The Bundesrath has consented to the allowance to be paid to the members of the Reichstag.

An English squadron under Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is anchoring at Naples.

It is possible that King Edward of England will meet the King of Italy during his Mediterranean cruise.

A provisional agreement has been signed by the German and British commissioners about the frontiers of the Cameroons and Northern Nigeria.

The Ambassador von Radowicz and Count Tattenbach, Germany's representatives at Algieras, have been congratulated by many other delegates on the result of the Conference.

It now only rests with the Conference to draw up the wording of the final protocol.

In North America the threatened strike, involving half-a-million coal miners, has become a fact.

3rd April.

The final protocol of the Morocco Conference will be signed in Algieras on Saturday, the 7th inst.

Yesterday's Conference agreed to the resolution of tolerance for the Jews and the improvement of the beacons.

The German Government is having regard to the wants of Germany herself and of Prussia, holding back the decision whether the new Russian loan, of which Paris will take the larger part, will be allowed to be subscribed for in Germany.

Admiral Baron Senden-Bibran, Chief of H. M. the Kaiser's Naval Cabinet, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by Rear-Admiral von Müller.

The successor to the throne in Baden has been christened Berthold.

The following telegrams are from the "Japan Times":—

London, 21st March.

Crews of several Russian warships at Serastopol have mutinied, and made prisoners of their officers.—"Jiji."

Washington, 22nd March.

The American House of Representatives has rejected a proposal to fortify various ports in the Philippines.

Russia intends to spend 100 million dollars on the construction of a Navy twice as strong as the Japanese fleet.

Disturbances have broken out in Moscow and Ekaterinoslav, and there are indications throughout Russia that the revolutionary movement will be resumed.—"Hochi."

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 26th Mar.

The London Press writes in unanimously laudatory terms concerning Togo's bluejackets. To-day they will march through the West End thoroughfares, headed by the band of the Duke of York's School. The men have visited St. Paul's, where they paid reverence to Nelson's tomb. Special performances are being given at the Coliseum and Albemarle. The popularity of the bluejackets is immense. They are cheered everywhere they go.—"Mainichi."

Washington, 26th March.

King Edward is indisposed. The condition of his knee necessitates an operation.—"Hochi."

St. Petersburg, 27th March.

Owing to Russia's loss of financial credit both at home and abroad, the situation of loans has been rendered very difficult. It is rumoured that the Czar desires Count Witte to resign the Premiership, on account of the difficulties which he is encountering. It is also rumoured that income tax will be levied for the purpose of meeting the financial crisis. This will be the first time an income tax has been raised in Russia. The publication of the Vladivostok paper "Vostok" has been prohibited owing to the reproduction of statements made by the Japanese statesman Count Okuma. The editor has been arrested. The Moscow strikers have received much money from sympathisers. They have made arrangements to start another agitation in the early part of April.

London, 28th March.

Togo's bluejackets have visited the Tower and inspected the historical relics with much interest.

The Hungarian elections have been postponed, the Government fearing that they would result in a majority for the followers of M. Kossuth.—"Mainichi."

The following telegram is from the "Japan Advertiser":—

San Francisco, 21st March.

Cable advices received here state that grave fears are entertained for the lives of some eight hundred people of the families of fishermen, who were upon the ice in the Gulf of Finland. The ice unexpectedly parted from the shore and drifted rapidly into the Baltic Sea. Relief expeditions have been started from Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, and other ports on the coast. A strong wind aided by an unusually heavy tide separated the

whole of the ice covering the indentation from the shore without any warning, causing the whole area to drift into the sea in several flocs. From the meagre advices to hand the ill-fated Finlanders were out fishing through holes in the ice, a practice common in those parts.

Washington, 23rd March.

Serious disturbances have again broken out at Moscow, and there is every indication that the revolutionists are at work again in their attempt to overthrow the government. The bitter dissensions in the Cabinet, and the wholesale resignations of Ministers, have greatly encouraged the revolutionary party. Premier Witte is determined to put down all disturbances with an iron hand, and no half-way measures will be adopted. Cossacks are patrolling the streets, and effective steps taken to quell uprisings, and prevent the disturbance from spreading.

The following telegrams are from the "Eastern Daily Mail":—

London, 19th March.

Owing to the danger from decomposing bodies at Courrières, it is expected that the authorities will decide to wall up the galleries containing the victims, converting that portion of the mine into a vast necropolis.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in London with the customary enthusiasm. There were numbers of concerts and parades of the Irish Regiments and the shamrock was universally worn.

The British and Russian Embassies at Constantinople are lending their good offices to secure an equitable settlement between Turkey and Persia.

At Association football, Scotland defeated Ireland by one goal to nil; and at Rugby England defeated Scotland by nine points to three.

The death of the famous anarchist, Johann Most, at Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., is announced.

21st March.

Most of the newspapers contain articles on the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which they describe as unmarred by a single hitch and an unquestioned political and social success. The trip finds, so the papers assert, a fitting termination in a visit to modern Egypt, the handiwork of the Earl of Cromer.

22nd March.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Merchant Shipping Bill excludes foreign seamen who are unable to understand English words of command, but he emphatically refused to interfere with the Lascars, whom he described as British subjects who are intelligent, steady, hardworking, and skilful. The Bill includes a number of provisions improving the condition of sailors.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that the Government had not received any applications from the Transvaal for the introduction of Indian labour for the use of the mines, and it would be impossible to state beforehand what the Government's manner of dealing with such applications would be.

The "Times" is of the opinion that the Indian Budget presents a highly satisfactory picture of growing prosperity, and concludes an article to that effect by the statement that the people of England do not realise the industrial possibilities of India, but scramble

for concessions in China while equal natural wealth in India lies untouched. India, says the "Times" in conclusion, offers an unsurpassed field for concerted and scientifically co-ordinated enterprise.

Mr. John R. Gubbins, the owner of Galtee More and Ard Patrick, both Derby winners, is dead.

23rd March.

The committee appointed to enquire into the basis of the proposed Transvaal constitution is composed of Sir West Ridgeway, Chairman; Lord Sandhurst, Sir Francis Hopwood; and Col. Johnston, of the Royal Engineers.

Replying to Sir Henry Seymour King, Sir Edward Grey said that there was no reason to suppose that the Russian differential duty against Indian and Ceylon tea would be increased. It was not proposed to make further representations to Russia on this question as the representations had been without result.

Mr. John Morley, the Secretary for India, stated in the House of Commons that communications with reference to the payment of the Tibet indemnity were proceeding between the Government of India and a Tibetan official instructed by the Lhasa Government to arrange for the payment.

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 26th March.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught have met at Aden and taken their departure.

The Porte remains obstinate in its claims with regard to Tabah. Great Britain has presented an ultimatum and a bombardment is expected.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Deakin, has announced a strongly Protectionist policy. He favours preference for British imports.

Stormy weather prevails in England, and many shipping casualties are reported.

There is a strong movement in favour of a national tribute to Lord Milner.

In the inter-varsity sports Oxford easily proved their superiority over Cambridge by winning 7 events to 3.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.

1906.

Fahr. Thermometer.

Min. Max.

Mar. 3)	.....	45.2	..	62.8	..	.....
" 31	.....	36.2	..	62.8	..	.....
Apr. 1	.....	40.5	..	69.5	..	.....
" 2	.....	45.2	..	69.9	..	.....
" 3	.....	47.9	..	71.4	..	.....
" 4	.....	47.2	..	75.0	..	.....
" 5	.....	51.2	..	60.0	..	rain

1905.

Fahr. Thermometer.

Min. Max.

Mar. 3)	.....	48.0	..	72.8	..	.....
" 31	.....	53.3	..	55.6	..	rain
Apr. 1	.....	47.6	..	43.1	..	rain
" 2	.....	39.0	..	43.1	..	rain
" 3	.....	40.2	..	50.8	..	.....
" 4	.....	38.4	..	51.2	..	.....
" 5	.....	38.0	..	61.6	..	.....

We have been courteously informed that news has been received by telegraph that the Consular Reorganisation Bill has passed the

U. S. Congress; and that Mr. F. D. Cheshire has been offered and has accepted the post of Inspector-General of Consulates in the Far East, with the permanent rank of Consul-General.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in March was 39.93, the average maximum 57.59, and the mean 48.76, against 40.35, 50.30 and 45.32 respectively, in March 1905, and rain fell measurably on 9 days, against 14 days in March 1905.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang left Shanghai for Tientsin on Tuesday by the C. M. S. Taishun.

The Captain of H. I. Japanese M. S., Takachilo, now in the harbour, is His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi-Fushimi, who went through many actual naval engagements in the Russo-Japanese war and is beloved and adored by the nation as one of its "sailor" princes. This is the second visit to this part of His Imperial Highness; the first one being made five years ago. The Prince is very fond of out-door exercises and sports. On Wednesday morning the Tao-tai and H. E. Tsai, formerly Minister to Japan, called on His Highness.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. W. Bell, the popular manager of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., which occurred very suddenly in the early hours of Wednesday morning. Mr. Bell attended work as usual on Tuesday and left the office shortly after 6 p.m. in good spirits and apparently in good health. He went home to his residence at No. 5 North Honan Road, and retired to bed at his customary hour. He arose at about six o'clock on Wednesday morning and went into the bathroom, and shortly afterwards, on one of the occupants of the house entering the room, it was found that he was dead. Information was sent to the office and in turn to the Coroner, who viewed the body on Wednesday morning. Later in the day the body was removed to the Mortuary, where a post-mortem examination was made, and an inquest will be held at H. B. M. Police Court to-day. Mr. Bell arrived in Shanghai in 1878, as an engineer on one of the German steamers of which Messrs. Siemens and Co. were agents. He afterwards joined the Old Dock, and later entered into partnership with the late Mr. James Price, in the firm of Bell and Price, electrical engineers. Soon after the death of Mr. Price, the business was turned into a limited Company, of which the deceased became the manager, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Bell had a large circle of friends in Shanghai, particularly among the Masonic Brethren, and was much respected by all with whom he came in contact. Many friends will mourn the loss of a good-hearted and jovial companion.

We have received from the German-Dutch Telegraph Company the tariff which will be charged from the 1st of April for cables dispatched "via Yap."

The several units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps paraded on the polo ground on Friday evening for inspection by the Commandant, Lt.-Colonel Watson, and to practise the March Past for the Inspection by Major-General Villiers Hutton after Saturday's field manoeuvres. There was a large crowd of spectators present, but from their point of view waiting was the chief feature. Nevertheless the March Past was carried out

excellently and showed some result from the continued training of the past few weeks.

The new chemical motor fire-engine was put to good use on Tuesday. Shortly after mid-day a fire was discovered in the upper room of the stable in the rear of Messrs. C. J. and H. O. White's residence, North Szechuen Road Extension. The new motor and two reels responded to a telephone message, and in a short space of time after their arrival the flames were extinguished. The damage was principally to the roof of the room which was used by the mafoos as a cook-house.

The steam roller which was at work on Wednesday in the Maloo was responsible for a very nasty accident. Two horses attached to a victoria bolted, when they caught sight of the roller, and were only pulled up after they had collided with two rickshas. Seaman Himmler of the U. S. S. Ohio, who was near the spot in a trap at the time jumped out and pluckily caught hold of the runaways. He was dragged along some distance and severely kicked and cut before he succeeded in bringing the victoria to a standstill. A Chinese woman in one of the rickshas was so seriously injured that at first it was thought she was dead. She came round a little, however, and was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital. The occupant of the other ricksha was Mr. W. H. Anderson, who was thrown violently from the vehicle and sustained a nasty cut on the head. In the course of the afternoon several other horses and ponies became unmanageable when approaching the roller and but for prompt assistance from the police there would doubtless have been quite a few accidents. It seems ridiculous that in such a crowded thoroughfare as the Maloo the roller should be used in the day time when the work could be done just as efficiently and with more safety at night.

We have mentioned already that Mrs. Bodil Worm has established herself as a manicurist at the Piccadilly Tea Room, but as our paragraph may have escaped notice, we make no excuse for mentioning it again. Mrs. Bodil Worm has given great satisfaction to those who have availed themselves of her services, and with a little more support from the public, her establishment will become a permanent and valuable feature in the life of the Settlement.

Owing to the posting of some placards about the city calling upon the wharf coolies to strike on Tuesday because of the refusal of the merchants and shippers to pay the higher wages demanded, the members of the constabulary off duty were confined to barracks the greater portion of the day. The strike was not effected by the malcontents, and the order for the policemen to remain at their stations was cancelled.

We do not wonder that even his subjects find it a little difficult to follow the swiftly changing moods of the German Emperor. A little while ago he was foremost in warning the Christian world against the Yellow Peril, and now we find him urging on China her duty to have an army and navy strong enough for any eventuality, and advising her to admit no foreign assistance in her administration.

The new Cathedral choir school opened on Monday.

The annual Church Parade of the S.V.C. takes place next Sunday.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. H. A. Johnston, pastor of the Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York, who will pass through Shanghai this month has been induced to remain a few days and give a series of Biblical lectures open to the public. A special Committee is now being organised to make suitable arrangements, and it is expected that this well-known clergyman will command a thoughtful, and, undoubtedly, a large hearing.

The members of the Association of Lancastrians gave their annual soiree at the Masonic Hall on Monday night, and in spite of the strong attraction at the theatre the proverbial hospitality of the members brought a large and delighted assembly. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, mirrors, and lights, there was an attractive dance programme, and three pleasant interludes were filled with songs by Messrs. J. Ellinger, E. T. J. Blount, and W. A. Bolton.

On the kind invitation of Mr. Horwitz, an opportunity was given on Wednesday of hearing the Laub String Quartette, the occasion being a drawing-room recital at No. 103, Bubbling Well Road. The quartette played several concerted numbers in masterly style, and these were followed by violin and cello with piano-forte accompaniment. Each of the quartette is a master of his instrument and there is little wonder that the concerts given by them in Japan were so successful. They will shortly give a concert at the Masonic Hall.

The first meeting of landowners on the German Concession at Hankow, to pass a budget and elect municipal councillors, is to take place to-day.

At the annual meeting on the 22nd ult. of the subscribers to the Victoria Hospital, Tientsin, the only people who attended were the British Consul-General, Mr. L. C. Hopkins, in the chair, Mr. J. M. Dickinson, Chairman of the British Municipal Council, Dr. Irwin, and the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. There was some conversation as to what should be done to get a Committee elected, and the Hon. Treasurer proposed that the Hospital should be left to rub along as best it could, and it was finally decided to adjourn the meeting *sine die*.

To the kindness of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts we owe the information that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from London to the effect that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 1s. per share.

The thirtieth report, just issued, of the Central China Religious Tract Society, again records a year in which "the work has gone on quietly, but unceasingly, and the number of the publications issued is greater than it has ever been before. There is not a province in the Empire, Taiwan and Formosa not excepted, that the books have not reached." The total number of publications in 1905 reached 2,565,524, or 26,344 more than in the preceding year. The report recites many typical instances of the way in which the publications or the colporteurs of the Society have prepared the ground for more definite missionary work, and an urgent plea is made for financial assistance, more particularly in the form of donations towards the Griffith John Jubilee Buildings Fund, which

is to provide a home for the Society. In order to complete the purchase of an excellent site in the British Concession at Hankow, another Tls. 8,000 must be raised this year. Those responsible for the work of the Society feel that at no time in its history has there been such need or scope for its work, especially "in view of the atheistic and materialistic tendencies of much of the new learning." It may be noted that in consequence of the appeal for the public fund last year there was a serious falling-off in the contribution to the ordinary fund, while the high rates of exchange and the depreciation of copper cash also affected the balance sheet adversely. From all of which it appears, that the time has come, for friends and supporters of the Society to study its annual; if they do, subscriptions are sure to follow.

THE report for 1905 of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$480,000, shows a divisible balance for 1904 and former years of \$323,346. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 20 per cent, to carry \$50,000 to reserve fund and \$50,000 to reinsurance fund, and carry forward the balance of \$127,346; and to pay a special dividend of 5 per cent out of interest earned in 1905, carrying forward the balance of working account 1905, \$508,334.

THE report for 1905 of the Lazon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$700,000, shows a loss on working of \$26,692, the debit balance carried forward being increased from \$85,988 to \$132,588.

THE report for 1905 of Watkins, Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$100,000, shows that the trading profit, the sum brought forward, and the equalisation of dividend fund have all to be devoted to meet interest, depreciation, and bad and doubtful debts.

NOTHING is more indicative of the change passing over China than the growing strain on the medical missions which have been established throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. The annual reports which reach us about this time of the year nearly all tell of the need for more funds and new buildings in order to cope with the increasing demands for admittance to the hospitals. The medical missions have in large measure overcome the suspicion and opposition with which they were first received, and with confidence in their power to heal or alleviate suffering has come an enormous appeal for their assistance. The Hiaokan medical mission under Dr. Henry Fowler has now been working for thirty years in connection with the London Mission. Last year there were treated in the hospital itself 308 patients, and besides these there were 81 received in the leper home, which is an important adjunct. Then, small as the staff is, 17,356 visits were paid during the year to outpatients of whom 5,565 were seen for the first time; and 233 operations were performed under anaesthetics. The photographs which accompany the report show how primitive are the appointments of a hospital which is doing this vast amount of work, and make clear the need for the erection and furnishing of the new buildings which have already been commenced, and which it is hoped to finish this year. The astonishing results achieved with the lepers, who are rescued from filth and misery to a life

at all events not devoid of brightness and comfort, and who are even taught light industries, speak for themselves, and Dr. Fowler's appeal for help, whether in bandages, etc., or in money, cannot fail to meet with response.

"SPERO" has been struck by a good idea, and we commend his letter to our readers. He proposes that the City Fathers and the lovers of children generally should put their heads together and organise a free performance of the pantomime "Aladdin" for the children of the Settlement. The best of "Aladdin" is that it is a highly moral story, in which true love and courage are rewarded, and chicanery and deceit are punished. These are lessons which should be instilled very early into the young, and these lessons must produce a great impression when they have such charming teachers as Miss Karkeek and Miss Morra.

A FATALITY occurred on the Shanghai Woosung railway on Sunday. It was the old story; the majority of Chinese always think, if they trouble themselves so much as to think, when they see a train, cycle, or vehicle overtaking them that there is just time to run across its path and reach the other side in safety. An old native woman was walking along the pathway by the side of the line when, on hearing a train from Woosung approaching, she tried to cross the line, with the result that the engine knocked her down, and she was killed.

THE new Baptistry window in Holy Trinity Cathedral was dedicated at the children's service on Sunday afternoon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule.

WE are asked to announce that the C. M. S. Hospital in Hangchow is urgently in need of gifts of old linen for use in the hospital as dressings, etc. The out-patients of this hospital have increased enormously of late. Gifts should be addressed to Mrs. Main, C. M. S. Hospital, Hangchow.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made at Hankow, as at Shanghai, to secure a postponement of the Spring races owing to the wet weather experienced during the first month of the training season.

IN another column will be found an account of the Warwick Pageant, a Folk Play which is to be given in the grounds of Warwick Castle at 3 p.m. every day during the week beginning the 2nd of July next. It will represent nearly 2,000 years of the history of Warwick, commemorating the thousandth anniversary of the conquest of Mercia, and the overthrow of paganism therein by Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians, in 906 A.D. A charming little illustrated pamphlet has been sent us, copies of which may be obtained gratis from the Secretary, Warwick Pageant, Warwick, England.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the following extract has been sent to him in a recent letter from the United States:—"President Roosevelt on being introduced recently to Dr. Corbett, and being told that this veteran missionary had been in China within five years as long as the President had been upon this planet, grasped his hand again, and said with great earnestness:—

"I am very glad to see you. I want, you to tell the Chinese people I am determined that justice shall be done them. Tell them that they must help me, and that mobs such as at the killing of our missionaries in Lienchou

hinder me and all others who are urgent to see justice done to the Chinese!"

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 24th of March amounted to 19,578.35 tons and the sales during the period to 21,171.90 tons.

THE silk which left Shanghai by the R. M. S. Tartar on the 24th of February arrived at New York on the 28th ult.

THE following will be the rates of exchange at the Custom House from date to the 30th instant:—

£1 = Hk. Tls.	6.28
Hk. Tl. 1 = Francs	4.00
" " 1 = Marks	3.26
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls.	1.29
Hk. Tl. 1 = Yen	1.56
" " 1 = Rupees	2.39
" " 1 = Mex. \$	1.50

MESSRS. Noel, Murray and Co. held a land auction on Tuesday. The first property put up for sale was a piece of land 2m. 1f. 6l. 1h. registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as B. C. lot 2696, situate on the Sicawei Road. Dr. Paulun was the purchaser at Tls. 6'0 per mow. The second property was B. C. lot 8230, being 7m. 7f. 3l. 4h. of land situate half a mile beyond Lokawei village. The land, which is well planted with trees, was withdrawn at Tls. 775 per mow. A third property, measuring 7m. 6f. 3l. 3h. situate on the Route Doumer, was sold to Mr. Carter for Tls. 850 per mow.

AT the German Consular Court on Monday, before Mr. L. Heintz, Vice-Consul, C. Goetschel, of No. 2, Siking Road, was fined \$15, or in the alternative two days' imprisonment, for cruelty to a pony by working it attached to a van, whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 11 a.m. on the 27th of March. Inspector Kinipple, representing the S. S. P. C. A., prosecuted and produced a veterinary surgeon's certificate as to the lameness of the animal.

AT the Italian Consular Court on Tuesday morning, before Major Nerazzini, Consul-General, L. Spiegler, of the Prince of Wales Restaurant, Seward Road, was charged with supplying and allowing liquor to be consumed on his premises otherwise than with meals, contrary to the conditions of his license and also with delaying the access of the police to his premises, after request by them, on the 24th of March. Evidence was given by Detectives Reeves and Cruickshank that they saw a number of people drinking inside the premises and that on requesting admission at the front door, the door was bolted and they were told to go round to the back. Detective Reeves went round to the back and met a number of people coming out, while Detective Cruickshank from the front saw the liquor being removed from the tables. The defendant was fined thirty francs and warned that a repetition of the offence would entail the withdrawal of his license.

IN the Norwegian Consular Court on Wednesday the hearing of the case of the owners of the junk Kinnmursun v. the owners of the Skuld, was continued. The evidence-in-chief of the plaintiff's witnesses having been taken the preceding afternoon they were severally cross-examined by Mr. R. N. Macleod, and the case was then adjourned sine die to await the arrival of the Skuld in port. She is expected to reach Shanghai in about a week.

AT the Russian Consular Court on Monday afternoon, before Mr. L. Borodiani, Vice-Consul, David

Maniak was charged with returning from deportation (to which he was sentenced on the 21st of August last), and further with molesting one Inda Castleman on Broadway on the 29th of March. The defendant was ordered to leave Shanghai within two days.

At the Japanese Consular Court on Tuesday morning, before Mr. R. Hida, Magistrate, Y. Ozono, of No. 24, Miller Road, was fined one yen for allowing his dog to be at large unmuzzled on Boone Road on the 24th of March, contrary to Municipal Regulations.

At the Japanese Consular Court on Wednesday morning, before Mr. R. Hida, Magistrate, G. Kagawa, a sailor from the Japanese gunboat Uji charged with assaulting a native at 4.40 p.m. on the 3rd instant in Miller Road and further with assaulting native P.C. 420, whilst in the execution of his duty at the same time and place. The defendant was sent on board his ship for punishment.

H. M. SS. CADMUS and Kinsha and the American gunboat Villalobos were at Hankow on the 29th ultimo, and H. M. S. Clio and the French cruiser Descartes were at Kiukiang the following day.

H. M. CRUISER Andromeda left Woosung for up-river on Tuesday.

H. M. SS. Clio and Snipe and the French cruiser Descartes were at Kiukiang on the 1st instant, and on the following day H. M. S. Teal was at Nanking.

H. M. S. BRAMBLE, Commr. Davidson, arrived here from Amoy on Wednesday.

The French flagship Guichen, with Admiral Boisse on board, left Woosung for Nanking on Monday. H. M. S. Andromeda left for the same destination on Tuesday.

The American gunboat Elcano returned to Shanghai on Sunday.

The Russian gunboat Monguay left Shanghai on Sunday.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho (3,700 tons) arrived at Woosung on Friday.

The Japanese gunboat Uji left Shanghai for the Yangtze on Wednesday.

The American battleships Ohio (12,500 tons) and Wisconsin (11,570 tons) and gunboat Concord (1,710 tons) arrived at Woosung on Friday.

The O. S. S. Bellerophon left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of the 29th ult.

The P. O. intermediate str. P kin, from Bombay, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th ultimo.

The O. S. S. Calchas left Singapore for Hongkong at daylight on the 1st inst.

The P. & O. S. Devanha, with the London mail of the 7th ultimo, left Singapore for Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 1st instant.

The str. Jason passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 30th ultimo.

The strs. Kouangsi, Sumatra, Tourane, and Spezia passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 30th ultimo.

The strs. Aleisa, China, and Patroclus arrived home on the 30th ultimo.

The N.-D. L. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which arrived here last Friday, experienced a sharp shock of a submarine earthquake at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, when in the Formosa Chan-

nel. The effect of the shock, which lasted four or five seconds, was similar to that produced by racing engines, the vibration being so great that many of the passengers made their way on deck to ascertain the cause of the disturbance.

An interesting installation was to be seen on board the British str. Shimosa (2,690 tons net) which left on Wednesday. This is one of the comparatively few vessels, which as yet have been fitted with Rich's modern fire communicating system. From the compartment under each hatch a one-inch pipe is run to the chart-room where the pipes converge under an electric fan. In the event of fire breaking out in any compartment a bell is automatically rung, and the fan started; the situation of the fire is then indicated by the smoke drawn up by the fan from the compartment in which the outbreak has occurred. Steam is then turned on and introduced into the compartment in question and the fire may be generally thus smothered at once. The one drawback to the system seems to be the possibility of damage to the communicating pipes by the removal of cargo, but even if one pipe should be damaged, the others would not be affected, and by simple daily testing any defects can be easily discovered and remedied.

Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co., the managers of the Aquarius Co., have issued a handsome calendar with a large hunting picture in colours by "V.R."

The General Agent of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., L.L., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli-Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 640 bales tobacco at 2.38 Glts."

Messrs. Swift & Co. have sent us a pretty pamphlet, full of excellent illustrations, giving details of their vast preparation and manufacture of attractive things to eat. They add that copies of their pamphlet will be gladly furnished on application.

We have received a handsome book with a map and illustrations, "With the Cossacks: being the Story of an Irishman who rode with the Cossacks throughout the Russo-Japanese War." By Francis McCullagh. In cloth, 8vo., 392 pp. London: Eveleigh Nash 1906.

We have received from the China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., the agents, a summary of the 43rd annual statement, in gold dollars, for 1905, of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., of San Francisco. The income of the company for the year was \$4,179,785, and the expenditure \$3,515,780. The paid-up capital of the company is \$1,000,000, and its reinsurance reserve \$3,031,730; while it had a net surplus over these and all other liabilities on the 31st of December last of \$2,718,144. This has grown from \$153,172 on the 31st of December, 1879.

According to a special telegram in Sunday's "Echo de Chine", the referendum of the miners at Lens has resulted in a decision to continue the strike.

A SPECIAL telegram in Tuesday's "Echo de Chine" says that it is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt is anxious to gratify the Philippines with an American, English, and Japanese protectorate. There must be some mistake in this telegram. The Court-martial at Toulon has acquitted the Captain of the Sully, which was lost off the coast of Indo-China.—The French and German

papers have given a favourable reception to the understanding at Algiers. There is a general belief in the amelioration of the future Franco-German relations.

A SPECIAL TELEGRAM in Wednesday's "Echo de Chine" says that M. Barthou has gone to visit the survivors of the explosion at Courrières. He presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to Nemy and Provost, who by their coolness and energy kept up the spirits of their comrades, and gold medals to eleven others.

On Sunday the "Eastern Sketch" became a Sunday paper, and it started off admirably, for the two-page cartoon by "H.H." of the new Council and their Chairman, is a finely conceived picture, with some excellent portraits. The same artist contributes a good drawing of St. Patrick, and two more very realistic letters of the alphabet. The cartoon is explained in a capital parody of Maurice Hewlett. "L's" Society picture deals with a somewhat remarkable new method of singing, while "M." illustrates the 'orrible tale that appeared lately in our columns. "V.R.'s" motoring picture is a spirited one. The letter-press is much increased in quantity and is mostly very good in quality; for the benefit of readers at a distance we may say that the report of the case of "U.S. People v. A. Tuffnutt" is hardly more than a transcript of the proceedings recently in one of our Consular Courts. "B. Sharp" is an extraordinary critic. He calls the Operatic Society's Concert "an artistic success," and then goes on to say that of the Chorus, the male portion was rather deficient in good voices, while of the five soloists, one was very nervous, as she had been suffering from complete loss of voice; the singing of another "lost much of its charm;" another sang much better on a previous occasion; another's "voice was not what it was formerly, and seemed rather aphonic;" and the fifth would make a splendid singer if his voice was trained. But the Town Band was nearly perfection.

An illustrated article on "Collecting, preparing, and transporting Chinese labourers to the Transvaal mines" is one of the most interesting general articles in the latest issue of the "Far Eastern Review." It is practically in the form of an official report made by Mr. Ragdale, the American Consul-General at W. shington, and the editor, in commenting on it, thinks the "humane and business-like methods, which have characterized the work in China," entirely do away with the charge of "slavery." In point of fact, however this very clear and unimpassioned statement would have carried more weight in antagonising thoughtful voters at the recent election to the scheme, than the very lurid articles which appeared in some of the London papers. Much stress is laid on the fact that the coolies are washed and given good clothes, clean quarters, and an instalment of wages in advance; as well as the fact that they are carefully told what their duties will be. It is perfectly obvious, however, that it is the money and the clothes which the coolie has dangled before him that form his determination, and not the dim and unknown (however much explained) future before him in the mines. As to the success of the coolie labour and the question of the possibility of substitutes, the writer of the articles had not before him the recently published Blue book on the subject.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE NANCHANG MASSACRE.

2nd April.

SINCE we wrote on this subject on the 15th ult., more light has been thrown on it from various sources. It will be remembered that the first news that reached Shanghai was in the form of rather vague telegrams from Nanchang to the native papers here, stating that a Chinese magistrate had been attacked by a French priest. These telegrams were evidently intended to prepare the way for the news that was to come; and we learn now that they were not sent by the correspondents of the papers which published them, but came direct from the Governor's yamen. On the faith of these telegrams practically all the native papers at first regarded Père Lacruche as the aggressor, but two of them as soon as they got telegrams from their own correspondent, recognised that the magistrate Chiang committed suicide, and have adhered to that view. The line taken by the "Nanfangpao" is explained by General Mesny's letter the proprietors of that paper are Kiangsi men, and it is, in fact, a Kiangsi organ. While two of the native papers admit, as we have said, that the magistrate committed suicide, they hold that he was driven to do it by the obduracy of Père Lacruche. It is quite safe to assume, however, that the magistrate, who was in financial difficulties, had made up his mind to commit suicide because he had made promises to Père Lacruche and to the Chinese which were inconsistent with each other and which he could not possibly perform. By committing suicide, he saved his own "face" before his countrymen, and avenged himself on the Roman Catholic Mission. That he did commit suicide, whatever his motive, is established by the postmortem examinations made, and it is evident from the photograph of the dead magistrate published in the native papers here.

Outbreaks of the Chinese like that at Nanchang are generally the result of a sudden access of fury, but there was full deliberation in the Nanchang case, more than two days elapsing between the magistrate's attempt on his life, and the massacre itself. There was thus plenty of time for the missionaries to escape, but they all seem to have remained at their posts. The most unaccountable incident in the affair is the behaviour of the five Marist Brothers. Here were five able-bodied men, with no women or children to look after, who knew

there was an infuriated mob coming towards them, thirsting for their blood. They reached the river in safety, and got into a boat, but because the boatman refused to take them, they went back to the shore and landed, and allowed themselves to be killed, without even wounding one of their assailants. The story seems incredible, but it appears to be well-established. This was carrying the doctrine of non-resistance too far.

There will be no trouble in settling the British claim for the destruction of life and property at Nanchang, the Chinese allowing that the Kinghams had given no provocation of any kind. But we understand that the Chinese adhere to their opinion that some provocation was given by the Roman Catholics, provocation which, if it existed at all, could not justify in the least the outrages committed. According to the native papers, very heavy demands have been made by the French representative at Nanchang. They include, of course, the punishment of the ringleaders of the riot, and of the officials who did not prevent it when the American missionaries warned the Nanchang Foreign Office; an official statement that the magistrate committed suicide, and was not wounded by Père Lacruche; the erection of a monument; the payment of an indemnity of some five hundred thousand taels; and the payment of an annual contribution of Tls. 10,000 to the R. C. Mission. We may take it that these claims are very much exaggerated. Whatever it may cost to replace the buildings destroyed, China should undoubtedly pay, with some compensation to those, if any, who were dependent on the murdered priests and teachers; but to exact an annuity of Tls. 10,000 for the maintenance of the mission would be contrary to the whole spirit of missions. From what we gather, the use of more conciliatory methods by the missionaries in Kiangsi would have prevented the occurrence of the massacre and the extension of a very strong anti-foreign feeling in the province. But nothing excuses the massacre itself, and the criminal apathy, if not complicity, of the local officials.

STEAM SHIPPING.

3rd April.

MESSRS. Angier Brothers of London and Messrs. H. E. Moss & Co. of Liverpool both send us reports on Steam Shipping, the former dealing with the whole year 1905, the latter with the latter half of the same year. To the former the year is memorable "as one in which a

great war was concluded, a great rebellion broke out, and a Government surrendered its trust, which had directed the British Empire for one of the longest periods of modern times." There is a touch of exaggeration in this, for Mr. Balfour's Cabinet at the end of last year was a very different thing from Lord Salisbury's. "The rise in freights which should have followed upon the first of these occurrences seems likely to be checked by the consequences of the two latter. Uncertainty in the political world acts as a hindrance to trade, and as to the results of the disturbances in Russia, and of the accession to power of a Radical Ministry, who can prophesy?" It does not need a prophet to make it certain that the change of Ministry will not injuriously affect shipping. It is the Tariff Reformers, not the Free Traders, who want to restrict Great Britain's imports, and in consequence her exports, and thus lessen the employment for steam tonnage. Messrs. Angier Brothers continue:—

Though one must admit the prospects of shipowners have appeared less gloomy during the past few months than for some time previous, yet there is surely but little cause for them to congratulate themselves in view of the phenomena to which we have referred, especially when the enormous amount of tonnage now under construction is considered. It would seem, from the level at which freights have remained for so long, that the shipping already afloat is fully adequate to deal with any reasonable increase in the world's trade, and that the time is yet to come when there would be any real justification for ordering fresh boats, at any rate by the score, as one well-known firm is said literally to have done. To the outgoing Government shipowners must be thank-

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CLEAR SKIN

the efficiency of the fleet while halving, or at any rate greatly lessening, its expenses.

There remain but two great European navies that could be pitted against our own—the French and the German. A recent naval writer has been examining these together with the British, in the light of the lessons of Tsushima. He shows that old battleships are quite useless against those of later date, his criticism having been written before the launching of the Dreadnought; that cruisers of the unprotected type are as much out-of-date as Noah's ark; and that cruisers of the so-called protected kind are not much better; only the latest of armoured cruisers being capable of a stand-up fight. Between the best of these and the battleship the margin is constantly narrowing, though the tendency is towards Col. Cuniberti's "compromiseless" ships of the Dreadnought type.

Making all deductions, therefore, he finds at the present moment the fighting strength of the three greatest European navies to be as follows:—

	England.	France.	Germany.
Battleships	56	21	20
Armoured Cruisers	24	15	6
T. Destroyers	162	43	49

This return, though showing a very great margin of power in favour of Great Britain, does not by any means exhibit the whole advantage on our side. Battleships, other things being equal, are generally rated for efficiency according to their tonnage. Now it must not be forgotten that we have 37 battleships over 13,000 tons' displacement, nearly averaging indeed 15,000, while the French have but four and the Germans none. It is evident, therefore, as was said above, that the concentration now being made is not one called for by immediate necessity. But what of the future?

A new programme has been launched across the North Sea which in 1917 is to give to the German navy fourteen ships of 18,000 tons or thereabouts together with six armoured cruisers of 14,000. There is no doubt that this increase in power will be, as it is felt it must be, a strong menace to France, so strong that she cannot but reply to it; and this it is proposed to do by constructing within the same period eleven battleships of 18,000 tons and ten armoured cruisers of 14,000. Our own programme is expected to be a regular contribution of four big vessels per annum, and the

relative strengths, when the programmes are completed, will be:—

	England.	France.	Germany.
Battleships	72	26	38
Arm. Cruisers	64	34	20

One of the most satisfactory points about the outlook, so far as the British taxpayer is concerned, is that our outlay for new construction is not expected to be greater than £6,500,000 annually, a saving of from 30 to 40 per cent on the expenditure of the past few years. We may, therefore, view the future with equanimity, all the while letting it be known that we are ready and willing to curtail our expenditure if the other Powers will do the same.

THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKING.

5th April.

THERE appears to be a general impression that Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister at Peking, is shortly going home, and that he will not return to China. What foundation there is for these two propositions we do not know; it seems to us that Sir Ernest has so many serious questions before him at the moment, that he would be very unwilling to leave them unfinished unless the state of his health demands it. Peking at the present time is to a diplomatist one of the most interesting capitals in the world; there is a great upheaval going on in China whose results no-one can foresee, and it is for the diplomatists to use all their skill to direct as far as possible the forces that are at work. China has such a melancholy lack of statesmen that she is sure to fall an easy prey to the wiles of any plausible intriguer, but for the advice and assistance of the more disinterested representatives of the Western Powers. To be engaged in such a contest of wits as is now constantly in progress at Peking is worth living for.

Presuming, however, that Sir Ernest is going home—and we sincerely trust he is not going,—and that he does not contemplate returning to China, where are we to look for his successor? It has been suggested that now that we have at last a democratic government at home, it might be a good thing if the British subjects in Shanghai were to hold a ballot, and telegraph the result to the Foreign Office. The candidate at the head of the poll would undoubtedly be Sir Pelham Warren, not because we want to lose him from Shanghai, but because we should feel as

perfectly safe if he were in the Legation at Peking, as we are with Sir Ernest himself. Sir Pelham has been in the Consular service for very nearly forty years, and his knowledge of the Chinese and their character is extensive and peculiar. He was many years in Formosa, going thence to Hankow, and from Hankow to Shanghai, where he has enshrined himself in the hearts of all, so that if the Foreign Office did decide to make him Minister to China, we should receive the news with very mixed feelings.

Perhaps the name that has been most frequently suggested for the succession to Sir Ernest is that of Sir John Newell Jordan, ex-Minister to Corea. Sir John has only been thirty years in the Consular service. The greater part of his career in China has been passed at Peking as Chinese Secretary, and he is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and people at the capital. There is no doubt that he would have the full confidence of his fellow-countrymen as Minister, and the Foreign Office could place full reliance on him, and considering the importance of the post at the present time, it should certainly be filled by a hardworking man familiar with China, not by a Secretary of Legation from a European capital, who would be some months learning the strings that make the Peking puppets dance, and who would regard the post merely as a step to something better.

One other member of the Consular service has been suggested for the post of Minister, Mr. Everard D. H. Fraser, Consul-General at Hankow. Mr. Fraser has been twenty-six years in the service, and was stationed at many ports, but wherever he has been, he has earned golden opinions from foreigners and from the Chinese. His field of operations has been practically the whole Empire; he has been as far south as Canton, as far west as Chungking, and as far east as Chemulpo. There is no question about his knowledge of the Chinese, their mental processes, and their language; while personally he is almost as popular as Sir Pelham Warren.

Of men in the Diplomatic service who might be sent to succeed Sir Ernest, the name most often mentioned is that of Mr. Walter B. Townley, who was Secretary of Legation under Sir Claude MacDonald at Peking, and a very pleasant account of whose experience there, including the siege, has been written by his wife, Lady Susan Townley. Mr. Townley joined the Diplomatic service as an Attaché in 1885, began his career in Paris, and has seen service in

Persia, Rumania, France, Portugal, Germany, China, Turkey, and the United States. He has the experience of one who has seen the manners and cities of many men, and has been popular everywhere; while it is unnecessary to point out how admirably Lady Susan would fulfil the duties at the Legation that are in abeyance when the Minister has no family.

Outports, Etc.

FOOCHOW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

28th March.

An Earthquake Shock

was very perceptible here on the 28th. No damage was done, but a very unpleasant feeling took possession of the inhabitants. About one week previously a very slight shock was also felt.

Lady Reformers.

This port is being honoured by the presence of some of the Chinese ladies from Shanghai. They are visiting different sections of the city, lecturing on "reform." They are creating quite a sensation, as the people here never saw ladies take such a prominent place in public. It surely is a new departure in Foochow.

The Weather

has been very changeable of late and the result is that there are many sick, both among foreigners and natives.

HAINAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

23rd March.

A RIPPLE OF EXCITEMENT

passed over Hoihow recently when three battleships and six torpedo boats came into the harbour; instead of coming to take the Island or of making a demonstration of any sort, they steamed quietly away in the direction of Hongkong.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

We note with pleasure the return in good health of our old friend Mr. August Schomburg after an absence of several years in Germany. Mr. Schomburg has been a familiar figure in Hoihow since some time in the seventies.

TRIADS

have occasioned considerable anxiety to the magistrate of the Wangchow district. Several robberies were committed a few months ago and three Triads were caught and imprisoned. Rumours of a rising of the Triads and of a plan to attack the yamen to rescue the prisoners have come from time to time. Matters seemed to be coming to a climax a few days ago when it was reported that Triads to the number of several thousand were gathering to the west of Wangchow. Their plan was frustrated temporarily by a rumour of an expected attack organised by the magistrate with the help of the powerful Tong clan, which so alarmed the Triads that they disbanded in haste; further trouble is feared, however.

AN INTERESTING EVENT

was the opening of one of the government schools at Big River in the Dengang district. Among the guests present on the occasion were the magistrate of the Dengang district, the expectant magistrate Deng of Kachek, and the Rev. F. P. Gilman, besides a number of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The building has accommodation for sixty pupils. The staff consists of the headmaster and four instructors who teach arithmetic, geography, mandarin, and physical culture, besides the Chinese Classics. The pupils are good specimens of New China in their neat white uniforms, straw hats, and shoes made after European patterns.

THE IDOL FESTIVAL

which is held annually in the second month before the Temple of the Three Worthies in Kachek, took place on a cleared space about a quarter of a mile nearer the market this year, in obedience to the order of the heads of the market. These men wisely decided it would be better not to have so large a gathering convene on the old site this year on account of the proximity of the latter to the American Presbyterian Mission property. Rainy weather during the first few days of the festival had the effect of diminishing the size of the crowd, so that the gamblers report having lost money on this year's festival.

THE CONCERT

given last Saturday evening at the Customs Club was an enjoyable affair. Mr. Gregory showed himself as usual a master in the art of entertaining.

THE TAOTAI'S SCHOOL.

Examinations for admission to the Taotai's School in Kiungchow are about over; as the school will accommodate but two hundred students, thousands have been turned away.

SWATOW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

23th March.

SAD FATALITY.

Visitors to the port, and especially sailors, will hear with regret of the death of the genial pilot, Captain O'Sullivan. An Irishman in every word and action, "Faugh a ballagh" was his watchword, and perhaps had something to do with his death. He, and the other pilot, had been staying out at the Cape of Good Hope light, waiting for steamers. On the 15th, in bitter weather and a heavy sea, he started for home to keep his birthday on shore. When his boat had covered part of the way she was capsized. The other pilot at once set out to his help, and lost some time owing to the unwillingness of his crew to face the sea that was running. When they got to the spot they found that the Captain and two of his men had disappeared. The body has been recovered two weeks after the disaster. We shall miss him at Double Island this summer; tough and bluff as a sailor, Nationalist of the greenest as befitted a relative of T. D. Sullivan, but a gentleman, and a kind neighbour. R. I. P.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway are being disposed of here, and the venture is commending itself to the people.

Dr. Morrison of the "Times" passed through yesterday on his way north.

To-day, at 6.55 a.m., we experienced a slight earthquake. Doors and windows rattled, the characteristic noise was heard, and there was a distinct sensation of rising and sinking. The whole lasted not above 30 seconds.

The country is repressed into quietness by the efforts of the two commissioners—Sun and Wu. But beneath the surface there is still, inland, a good deal of recruiting for secret societies. The house of the Hsien Tzu Hui, which wrought so much destruction at Changpu, is a monastery in Chaoanhsien, Fu., close to our northern border. Hence the neighbouring prefecture of Iaoping on our side is in a more or less unsettled condition.

Lu, the old Black-flag leader, is at the point of death, at his post in Kiehsu on the coast. True to his traditions he refuses the help of Western drugs.

TAIANFU, SHT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

18th March.

Concerning Schoolmasters.

During the past few days I have had applications from a number of respectable, experienced village school teachers, who have been thrown out of employment by the vagaries of the officials in the management of the new school system. Of course, it is the old absurd idea that every foreigner is an agent of an employment bureau, and more especially as the school system is supposed to be after foreign patterns, should the foreigner be expected to furnish some sort of means for their employment. However absurd this may be, it is a very real thing to them. In every case the man had been the teacher of a village school. When the system was started a large number of them were employed, but the magistrate who started them was transferred, and his successor discontinued more than half of those formerly established. Of course, one of the first things that ought to be done is to take the matter out of the hands of these transitory and irresponsible men. Then some provision should be made for utilising these experienced village schoolmasters.

On being asked why they did not return to the private village schools the uniform reply was that there were none to return to. The examinations have been discontinued, and there is no incentive to the people who formerly supported these schools to keep them up. The consequence is that the boys who were formerly kept under discipline in these schools are running wild, and the teachers are idling about in the most disconsolate and discontented way.

To be sure they are altogether unfitted for carrying out a course of education on the proposed line, but they are the very best material for the creation of a good teaching staff. They are patient, and experienced in the matter of discipline, and a bit of serious effort for their instruction in elementary branches would meet with an earnest and hearty response. I have asked them if they would be willing to apply themselves to the acquisition of the things necessary to fit them for the work required, and they have seemed most anxious to do so. It would be a thousand pities to set aside these

men and put in their places the untrained and undisciplined young fellows, who have got only enough of something to turn their heads and enable them to swagger about in a most offensive and impertinent way. I saw one such the other day. He was dressed in a fairly good suit of European clothes, but his appearance was most dissolute, and he was slouching from one place to another in the courts of the "Great Temple," followed by a manifestly dissolute lot.

A very practical and practicable plan would be to establish at the district centres a school for the instruction of these village teachers. The district might be divided up into sections, the teachers from each section coming in turn, for three months at a time. In the course of three or four years, there would thus be created a dignified and self-respecting corps of teachers, who would, to be sure, not represent the highest modern technical teaching art, but who would be capable of producing very substantial results. In the meantime the schools would have been carried on with a gradually increasing efficiency, and what better result than this can be hoped for? This would avoid what is a very real and grave danger, the putting in places of responsibility and trust of a lot of unformed and dissolute young men.

TAICHOU, CHE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

28th March.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OFFICIALS.

Having been for a considerable time travelling in the country districts, I have had no opportunity of sending news from this quarter. With the exception of one occasion we have been perfectly quiet and undisturbed since the beginning of the year. The one occasion referred to was in March and events might easily have developed into another "regrettable incident," i.e., the burning of a Roman Catholic Church and the death of the French priest. Thanks however, to the firm attitude of the prefect who had to do with the matter, the affair has passed off quietly.

PINK AND WHITE BLOSSOMS.

March has been an exceptionally fine sunny month here, and the fruit and wheat are very forward; the southern Wngaen district being a picture in pink and white blossoms.

QUARRYMEN AT WORK.

Whilst in the country I paid a visit to Dziangtze where there are large stone quarries and from which place the Shanghai and Ningpo markets are largely supplied with stone slabs for building and paving purposes. The process of getting the stone from the hill is simple and interesting. Holes are bored into the side of the rock into which are driven short hardwood stakes some five feet apart; across these are laid two four-inch planks, and men sit there on the sheer face of the rock and chisel out the intended piece. I saw men engaged in cutting out a large piece; they were sitting at about fifty feet from the ground in rows, loosening the top of the marked-out slab; when this has been done, they drive iron pegs between the top of the slab and the rock and affix ropes and come down, and then the loosened piece is pulled down from below.

IMPREGNABLE FORTRESSES.

In many of the large caves thus hollowed out, Buddhist priests have built small temples, which make ideal dwelling places, being sheltered from bleak winds and rain, warm in winter and cool in summer and being high up the hillside, the silence is only broken by the distant clang of the stonemason's hammers. Not infrequently they also harbour robbers who have made things too hot for themselves in their usual haunts, and so the temples are occasionally turned into what, in the present state of the local soldiery, may be called, impregnable fortresses.

A BOOM IN STONE.

Everything in the way of building material in this district is rising rapidly in price owing to the local market being opened up by direct steamers to Shanghai and Ningpo; for example, the stone slabs mentioned above fetch now four times the price they did in 1903.

TAIKANGHSIEN, HO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

13th February.

Alarums and Excursions.

For some months past rumours have been more or less prevalent about various secret societies. The officials in this province have been repeatedly informed, but have always professed ignorance or assured their informants that there was really nothing in it. I have just received the following from Choukiak'ou, 110 li S.W. of here:—

"On the 15th things were really very alarming; the Hsiangli went round and exhorted everybody to keep indoors and not light lanterns. Hardly a soul was to be seen on the streets and the gates were shut extra early. Many began to move into the country with their goods and we were definitely told there was going to be a rising of the Lin I Hui that night. The servants were scared out of their wits and wanted to go. A strong proclamation was posted offering Tls. 100 for the apprehension of the leaders, while 1,000 soldiers were said to be on their way here. However the night passed quietly, and so did Friday. Yesterday (Saturday) morning the gates were not opened at all. By this time the Lin I Hui people were afraid and scattering in all directions, so the whole thing seems to have fizzled out. On Sunday night all was peaceful and the usual services had ordinary attendances. Our 100 special night watchmen are out to-night and the wall is lit up with lanterns."

Here in Taikanghsien things seem quiet, but out in the country all kinds of rumours are afloat. Yesterday afternoon I took down some placards from the West suburb gate and I understood that Kaifeng has been similarly placarded.

As I write news comes of a riot of some kind at a place about 40 li from Choukiakou at Neuchai, a Roman Catholic station, and that four are killed and wounded. The first reports were eighty killed and wounded, but the last report seems to be from a reliable source. The trouble is said to be directed against the Catholics and not the Protestants, but I am afraid the mob would hardly differentiate, had they started violence.

TIENTSIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

25th March.

THE RESUMPTION OF TRADE.

Since last writing very little of interest has come to the surface. Steamers have come and gone—i. e., such as have been able to get lightage and discharge cargo, have gone—the bund is piled up with cargo, and business appears under full swing again. The removal of the bar obstruction seems to be prominent in the minds of most business men, and two cuttings in the river, this time above the city, which though not long, would very much shorten the upper waterway and facilitate the flow, as well as reclaim a considerable amount of land are also being discussed.

CHARITY.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Hospital was held a few days ago; or, perhaps it would be better said, was not held, as only the committee appeared, and no public business could be transacted. The Ladies' Benevolent Society have also assisted some stranded parties who could find neither employment nor means to get away, with such means.

THE WEATHER.

About a week ago we had a few very warm days, followed by dull, dark, damp, and generally windy days as well as cold. Yesterday was one of the worst. A d in the afternoon snow fell quite heavily for a few minutes, melting as soon as it touched the ground. If counted as a snow storm it was the tenth of the season, and it is still very chilly.

PAYING FOR THE POLICEMAN.

On this same forenoon we also had the first instalment of pay for the incident connected with Policeman No. 30. The Settlement was again visited by the Viceroy, who with his retinue rushed through the street with breakneck speed compelling passing jinrikshas to rush to and hug the sides and endangering their occupants, no one daring to interfere. The meaning of all this insulting conduct was perfectly apparent to all who witnessed it. It is the natural outcome of the above incident. Sentence has been passed on the policeman, at the least notice being taken of the petition signed by a long list of names of foreign residents, British and others, asking for his pardon and release.

TUNGCHOU, CHI.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

23rd March.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

At a time when the reports of boycotts and massacres come with disconcerting frequency from the South; and rumours of plots and counterplots in the palace add to the tension caused by the strict measures to prevent assassinations in Peking, everything which shows the temper of the people, even in remote districts, is of interest to us all. During the last month I have visited nearly all the market towns and many villages in the Tungchou, Hsingho and Paotihien districts, a region extending for about twenty-five miles to the south east of the capital. With the exception of a large Catholic mission centring in Taik'out'un there is no regular mission work going on in the last two counties. The foreign troops rarely visited the region in 1900 and the people know little of foreigners beyond the reports of traders

Japan; the first is a reciprocal commercial treaty and the second a co-operative working of American and Japanese capital. The second idea is now gaining ground. If the alliance were cemented by these two means, it will be very greatly conducive to the welfare of the Far East. Apropos, it may be noted that Mr. Harriman, who visited Japan last autumn, struck the key-note in saying that Japan's efforts might be notably assisted by the "co-operation" of foreigners, as opposed to "competition."

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

Regarding the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from North Manchuria, a Russian statement transmitted here explains that the step had been only taken by the Russian authorities in reply to Japan's veto on the entrance of Russians into South Manchuria and also to her refusal of the Russian overtures for the opening of Manchuria. In this connection, it is understood that the Japanese Government is now earnestly making preparations for the opening of Manchurian towns and the selection of Consular officials is being made.

THE REVISED TARIFF.

The revised tariff bill was adopted by the House of Representatives on the 23rd of March, as modified by its Sub-Committee, whose Chairman said that the bill aimed at an increase of general revenue and, if enforced, will result in an enhancement of the revenue to the extent of two and half million yen. It is evident that extraordinary pains have been taken to render the law protective. From this reason and others the bill has invited severe criticisms from some sections, not only foreign but Japanese. The present conventional Tariff still remains in force, but the Government consider that it may be revised by special negotiations. In this context, the countries such as America, which have a protective tariff of their own, are in a much better position to bargain than countries such as Great Britain which have none. Meanwhile, foreign merchants are said to be delighted for obvious reasons that the duty is to be levied on specific values, not ad valorem. From a personal point of view, it will greatly increase the cost of living of foreigners resident throughout this country, as they have to pay 25 and 50 per cent more duty on commodities brought from their home countries.

MISCELLANEA.

Military Chamberlain Ito, who is to leave Kobe on the 3rd of April, to enquire into the disaster caused by the recent earthquake in central Formosa, will turn over the donation of ten thousand yen by Their Majesties.

Mr. N. Makino, ex-Minister in Vienna, arrived at Yokohama on Sunday by the N.-D. L. S. Prinz Regent Luitpold. He was installed as the Minister of Education on the 27th of March in the Palace.

Mr. S. Kurino, ex-Minister in St. Petersburg, who has been appointed first Japanese Ambassador to Paris, leaves Shimabashi by the evening express on the 4th of April and embarks from Kobe on the N. Y. K. S. Bingo Maru. The steamer conveys a great number of prominent Japanese civil and military passengers, including Major-General Uchiyama and naval Captain Kuroi, attachés to the Japanese Legation in Russia.

The landing of the triumphant troops from Manchuria is officially reported to have been completed on the 22nd March.

A Japanese paper in Chemulpo prints an interview with the officers of the Korean revenue cruiser Kosai Maru. It is of particular interest as it vividly illustrates the status of the Peninsular Kingdom itself. The Kosai Maru was designed by Mr. MacLeavy Brown, ex-Commissioner of the Korean Customs, and built by the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe. The fastest ship in Korea about 1,800 tons is equipped with two quick-firing guns, thirty revolvers, and some pistols, all of Japanese style. She is also provided with a stand of search-lights. The officers and steward are Japanese, under Lieut.-Commander Isogai, and the sailors and stokers are Koreans. The Lieut.-Commander is still attached to the Yokosuka Admiralty and received the present appointment from the Tokio authorities early this year. His position is thus equivalent to that of Japanese adviser to the Korean Departments of State. The cruiser will come to Japan ere long and take some Japanese sailors on board.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, 19th March.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

Every spring in Hongkong we have to content ourselves with much less water than we could well use. We have been in this unhappy condition for some time, and, during the past week, it has been impossible at times to get any. At other times a little is allowed. The authorities seem to turn it on when there are likely to be few Chinese about, and so there is little lost. We go to rest and leave the taps open, and then, just as we are in the full enjoyment of the last morning sleep, there is heard as from a far-off distance, the sound of flowing water, and at last there comes the consciousness that the water is on and for that day sleep is off. We growl at the arrangement but must have the water, and therefore dare not risk the exchange of the last hour's sleep, at six o'clock in the morning, for a supply of water, which, though scanty, is all that can be depended on for that day. However we are nearing the time when we shall have water enough both in the houses and outside them, for the clouds will give us soon more than we shall know what to do with.

THE SANITARY BOARD v. PROPERTY.

Recently there has been a discussion in the local Press, in which there have been complaints against the Sanitary Board, because there is so little system in its activities. It is complained that one Inspector wishes to have property regarded as insanitary altered to meet what he regards as the best way to ensure the health of the neighbourhood and soon after another will come along, when their respective districts have been changed, and demand other changes so that there is no guarantee of finality. It is complained that all this is militating against the value of property, and that, though there is money which might be invested, investors are unwilling to risk their capital because they never know what they may be

called upon to do, and what changes they may be suddenly called upon to make. Then further it is complained that, with the notice issued that extensive charges must be made, there appears at the same time the contractor ready with all his party to carry out the work, and so the expense comes upon the owner quite suddenly. Probably little that is practical will follow these discussions. The Board has great powers, it fears plague; and it will not count the cost which does not touch its own pockets, in its well-meant attempts to banish the plague from the Colony.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.

The 19th annual meeting of the above company was held in the City Hall on the 12th of March. The Hon. C. W. Dickson presided and was able to announce a very successful year's work. New property of considerable value had been secured during the year. This is certain to appreciate in the near future. Increased accommodation for the storage of cargo has also been made and additional facilities for the quicker dispatch of business have already been arranged. The turnover of the company has gradually increased year by year from its inception, and to-day the amount of cargo handled is enormous. The company is fortunate in having laid down its plant near the site which will presently be the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon railway which, when opened, will add greatly to the value of the godowns, since they will be adjoining the railway station, and therefore convenient for the storage of all kind of goods. A larger dividend than usual has been declared this year, notwithstanding the fact that considerable capital has been expended in improving and enlarging the company's warehouses, wharves, and lighters.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO AN OLD RESIDENT.

Mrs. Bone, the wife of the Chaplain of the Wesleyans in the Army and Navy of Hongkong, has just returned to the Colony after an absence of more than three years. She has always been a favourite among the men of both services for she is ever genial and mixes with them in a way that the men always appreciate. She has had a double welcome. First of all the inner circle invited her to a tea at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on the evening of her arrival. This was quite unofficial and the social evening was thoroughly enjoyed. Then on the evening of the 13th a larger and more representative gathering was arranged for in the Wesleyan Church, and the congregation was large. It is felt that the work at the Church and the Home will be greatly advantaged by the return of Mrs. Bone to the Colony and the work, and already the men are gathering round her, as in the days before she visited England on account of the claims of her family.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The Colony is now without doubt immune from invasion, that is so far as the Isle by the Sea were invaded the worse for the foehly enemy who attempted the task. In addition to the regular troops and Volunteers, we have now the Volunteer Reserve which was formed at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor a little more than a year ago. Its members have gradually grown, so that whilst there were only twenty members enrolled at the first meeting, the roll stands to-day at two hundred and twenty. The number would

be larger were it not that there is an age limit and a man must be thirty-five ere he can enter unless he has been a soldier in the army or has shown ability to use the rifle in the Volunteers. The first annual meeting was presided over by Sir Henry Berkeley, who, in a longish speech, traced the growth of the Association from its inception till to-day. The Governor was also present, and in his brief remarks made it clear that he thought it necessary that the members of the Association should be able to use the rifle effectively, not only at a distance of 500 but also at a range of 1000 yards. His Excellency has also presented a beautiful cup to be shot for during the next six months, and Mr. G. Murray Bain, the oldest and one of the most respected journalists of the Colony, as well as others, have followed suit. There was great enthusiasm at the meeting, and if this continues at such white heat during the coming year and under the broiling sun, whilst the members are on the rifle range there can be no doubt that some good shooting will be effected.

H. M. S. KING ALFRED.

H. M. S. King Alfred steamed into the harbour of Hongkong to-day amidst thunders of artillery, for there was saluting on all sides. She is a fine cruiser, and has been sent out to replace the Sulej which has already returned to England. She is a twin-screw armoured cruiser of 14,000 tons and her indicated horsepower is 30,000. She will be the flagship of Vice-admiral Sir Arthur Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. who has arrived in her and will immediately take charge of the China squadron. The new flagship will be a fine acquisition to the British fleet in Chinese waters.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

A case of daring piracy, which was of more than usual interest to foreigners, occurred on the West River above Wuchou a short time ago. Two missionaries, connected with the Evangelical Missionary Alliance Mission, were on board the launch pirated, and though it transpired that no lives were lost, at first it was not quite clear what the pirates would do. Indeed the passengers, foreigners included, were held up with revolvers, and the pirates plainly informed them that if there were the slightest indication that an alarm would be given, their lives would not be worth a minute's purchase. The launch which was held up was proceeding up the river above Wuchou, when it was suddenly overhauled by a second, which proved to be the piratical one. The passengers were robbed, and all available property removed from the launch, so that it was estimated that not less than \$12,000 worth of valuables fell into the hands of the marauders. The two launches were then lashed together, all lights extinguished, and the thieves decided to turn round and run the gauntlet through Wuchou in face of the Custom House and tidewaiters, to a rendezvous which had been previously arranged. This was done, though not without being detected. Ere any efficient chase could be given, however, the freebooters managed to steam past, reach the place decided upon, and hand their booty over to those who were waiting to receive it.

THE PROFITS OF THE CANTON-FATSHAN RAILWAY.

It has been suspected, by all those who have watched the development of this

short branch line, that it has been bringing into the pockets of the investors large profits. This apparently is the case. The Canton Viceroy recently published a proclamation, referring to other matters, and incidentally pointed out that the profits from the working of this line after all current expenses had been paid, during less than five months, was more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of course this railway is crowded with passengers, for not only does it connect the two most populous towns in the South of China, but it runs through a district which is crowded with villages, some of which are as large as many country towns in England. This information should be distinctly encouraging to those who have spare capital, and are inclined to invest it in railways in China. There can be no doubt, though the rates charged are small, that the net income is large, and since the working expenses are low the profits must in the nature of things be substantial.

There is no doubt that the action of the Canton Viceroy in imprisoning Lai Kwok-lim because he opposed official interference in this proposed railway has turned out rather for the furtherance of the undertaking. When it was known by the general community that no official meddling would be allowed and that the enterprise would be strictly commercial, funds began to flow in on all sides, and the crowds that appealed for shares were so great that larger offices had to be secured, in order that business might be dispatched. It now transpires that more than a million dollars have been received as a first call on the shareholders in Canton alone. Shareholders in Fatsan, Kongmun, and the Four Cities, as well as those who are residing in foreign ports, have not yet been called on, so that there will be no lack of funds. A meeting is called for next week, when arrangements will be made for the commencement of work before the end of the year. There is every probability, that soon Canton will be in direct touch with Peking via Hankow.

27th March.

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

Whilst awaiting the lifting of the fog outside Hongkong on Tuesday evening, the Daini Kotohera Maru was making for a quiet anchorage, moving slowly along, and sounding her fog horn, when suddenly at two cables' length away, without warning, according to the report, a steamer, believed to be the Brand, appeared, and a collision was inevitable. The Maru was struck on the starboard side, and a big rent was opened into No. 5 hold. The ship was laden with coals. The captain, seeing the damage done, decided to run for Hongkong through the fog, and succeeded in reaching it, but he saved his ship only by running her ashore near the typhoon anchorage.

CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Gershom Stewart of the Legislative Council is taking a well-earned furlough, and therefore vacates his seat on the Board. He has been a powerful unofficial; he is able to speak with ease and fluency, and, what is perhaps of greater importance still, he has the courage of his convictions, and never hesitates to offer healthy criticisms when matters are discussed and objects aimed at which seem to him improvable. Mr. Edward Osborne will, I believe, take his

place. He is a level-headed man and well versed in the affairs of the Colony, knowing what is what and also not afraid to say what he thinks. He however has yet to win his laurels in the new sphere. Mr. Robert Shewan is also going home for a time. He was elected on the Council by the Chamber of Commerce. He has been the Rupert of the Council, and often speaks out somewhat brusquely what he thinks, in a way that occasionally ruffles the feathers of those who are more accustomed to sit undisturbed, and calmly pursue their own way. Indeed these two gentlemen are described, and I think justly described, as the two ablest members of the Legislative Council. Who will take the place of Mr. Shewan does not yet appear, but no doubt among the younger members of the commercial life of Hongkong one will be found to represent their interests. As everybody knows, the weakness of the position of the unofficial members of the Council is that they are always in a minority. On the other hand, by their pertinent criticisms they are often able to amend bills that are brought before the Council, and their influence is allowed to make itself felt with the present Governor, who seems to be wishful to let everybody who has anything to say express his views fully, and then to weigh them carefully, and allow them to have their due value.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The festivities which have been crowding upon one another, during the last few days consequent on the meeting of the French, Japanese, and British fleets in Hongkong, are not yet over. The hosts have had their hands full in entertaining their guests, but they are doing it. On Friday evening the 23rd, the City Hall, had it eyes, would have looked on a scene unparalleled in its history. Two hundred British Tars, in the name of the Admiralty, entertained two hundred French blue-jackets, and though the conversation was naturally confined to the language of signs, and these of a most elementary character, both parties understood how to do justice to the good cheer, how to sing vociferously the "Marseillaise," and how to join in boisterous laughter. A brief speech of welcome was given by Commander Colomb of H. M. S. Tamar who spoke in French, and the generous welcome he offered was loudly applauded and heartily appreciated. After the dinner the party proceeded to the adjacent theatre, where a concert had been arranged. Later the men were to be met in the streets, "inseparably joined," hilarious but not rowdy, enjoying themselves in their own way, whilst the many Japanese abroad looked on, and probably wondered if such vociferous hilarity was one of the characteristics of a well-appointed fighting man. On Saturday afternoon a gymkhana was arranged on the Polo ground, in honour of the officers of both fleets, and many Japanese were present. H. E. the Governor, and Major-General Villiers-Hatton visited the ground. Sunday was a day of rest and no doubt thoroughly appreciated. On Monday the festivities recommenced, as vigorously as ever, though the honours this week were principally for the Japanese. They leave us on the 28th. The officers of our Eastern Allies are a well-knit race of men, and it does not cause surprise that they were more than a match for their Russian foes. The French stay a little longer.

INDIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Munnaar, 8th February.

THE ROYAL TOUR

included last month some unpleasantly steamy, hot weather in Burma. This visit to Farther India has called forth much comment on the decadence of Burmese art. Much of beauty and interest is still to be seen, the gilded pagodas, Buddhist priests, laughing crowds, and picturesque towns are all there as of yore, but the tendency is to run up shrines of iron sheeting in sylvan groves, while the Burman yearly tends more and more to clothe his squat little frame in a travesty of European dress.

THE HILL TRIBES,

of which there was a great gathering from the eastern and northern frontiers, were examples of some unique and curious customs which still linger in remote corners of the hills. The Padaungs for instance from the Shan States are great admirers of female beauty, and insist upon a graceful swan neck, as the highest type of loveliness attainable. In consequence the females at a very early age begin to wear heavy brass bands round the neck so as to keep it at the greatest stretch possible. More brass is coiled on from time to time, three coils go to an inch, and some very choice members of the tribe carry twenty or twenty-five coils. The dances of these people, who of course performed before the Prince and Princess, were as usual devoid of all zest and spirit, inane and meaningless, to the uninitiated.

ELEPHANTS IN THE TEAK YARDS.

It is said that the gigantic pachyderm is doomed, as well as many another picturesque phase of Burmese life. For many a long year yet he may be used in great processions, and as the height of all dignity for a Rajah's "mount," but he is fast becoming a luxury too expensive for modern requirements, and when utility comes in, modern machinery can do twice the work at a tithe of the cost. Rs. 6,000 to 7,000 or more is at present the price of a mature elephant when trained, and they are becoming scarcer and dearer every year. The cost of their daily provender is likewise not a small item, while the clanking crane eats nothing but a little oil. However, in the dense jungles where the timber is cut, nothing as yet can surpass the elephant in dragging timber down through unroaded forests, removing jams in the river creeks, etc. By the way, it is quite wrong to speak of "pathless forests" or "trackless jungles" in any country where elephant or other large game exists; the game tracks are always distinct and passable and by following these the human explorer can always get over an immense amount of country, on foot or mounted on an elephant, which would be impassable for horses. With unerring instinct the elephant traces his road through the lowest and highest mountain passes, zig-zags safely down the steepest ridges and crosses the rivers at the soundest ferds, while to watch a herd of wild elephant crossing a swamp is to learn a lesson in caution, though here it might not be safe to follow his majestic footsteps, for an elephant can just step over about five feet of ground at a time, but cannot leap at all. Hence settlers in

elephant-haunted country always surround their dwellings by trenches six feet wide.

MADRAS

during the Royal visit congratulated herself on her cool breezes, which must indeed have been acceptable, as the Presidency is undoubtedly beginning to warm up unusually early this year. Among the potentates who gathered in the capital, the Maharajah of Travancore, the most independent of the Princes of the South, was unable to be present owing to an attack of that very childish malady—chicken-pox. It is not many months since His Highness was invited to a large garden party, but declined to appear as rumours were abroad that the children of his host were recovering from a mild form of this illness; what a catastrophe to shun his fate then, and at this crisis to fall a victim. How the Court comforters will nod their head and talk of "Kismet." A predominant note in the welcome accorded by Madras was the prominence given to the school children of the city, who were provided, regardless of sex, caste, or colour, with stands from which to view the royal entry, and afterwards all were feasted at the public expense.

BANGALORE

was next honoured, though everyone asks, Why? It cannot boast of any special claim to historic, antiquarian, or artistic interest, it is not the capital of a State, contains no sights of beauty and offered no function of particular import, but Bangalore can offer what any town in this country must be proud of, and that is—a climate!—a real fine, dry, crisp, refreshing, and healthy climate which even at this time when the plains are warming up uncomfortably, is cool and pleasant.

Regardless of her limitations Bangalore with great enthusiasm burst into the usual eruption of lights and bunting, lined her roads with troops in splendid scarlet, the carabineers in blue and white, the R. H. Artillery and the gunners; Gordon's Horse denoted the native Cavalry, and the Kolar Gold Field Mounted Rifles, the Volunteers, and all acquitted themselves with great success at the Royal Review.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

is still watched with interest, and any signs of real success approved. Already praise is meted out for the boycotting of cheap cigarettes, which were heretofore too popular among the very youthful scions of well-to-do families at various colleges. It has also been noted that the indigenous sugar trade has received an impetus, and it is hoped that other Indian industries will benefit. Few, however deeply involved in the movement, will be found to go so far as one Indian gentleman, who proposes that the "vast stores of wealth" shut up in Hindu temples, should be detached from idol worship, and be expended for the true benefit of the people in expanding and reviving the resources of the country. Coming from such a quarter, this letter, published by a contemporary, is an interesting sign of the times, for it must be remembered that the Swadeshi movement has originated entirely among Hindus. Mahomedans hold aloof contemptuously, and with ourselves are regarded as "foreign interlopers."

History repeats itself; in how many centuries will India acknowledge the conglomerate races within her coasts

as "one" in their aim toward the welfare of the land of their nativity or adoption as the case may be? Some countries indeed declare; they never have, and never can be, conquered, but this is doubtful. Even the most choice of Celtic spirits who delights in being "ag'in the Government" and boasts on his native heath that he will never "bow to the Saxon invader" will heroically die for England's flag, or loyally and peacefully live under that flag upon a foreign shore.

Bengalis, it is true, are more renowned for prowess with the pen than with the sword, and for that very reason possibly, England, who can bind to her the warlike Sikh and Gurkha, the aristocratic Rajput, and that renowned robber of the frontier, the Afriidi, cannot just now entirely count on the loyalty of a race who have always been serfs. It is perhaps rather late in the day for the Bengali to raise the cry of "Swadeshi" (own country). Where he sees patriotism, we may see only provincialism in hysterics.

LORD AMPHILL'S DEPARTURE.

To the great regret of all classes of the community, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Amphyll will leave Madras early next week, his term having expired. A very strong hope is expressed that Lord Amphyll's connection with the country will not now be severed for good and all, but that he may return again as Viceroy, a post which he graced to the satisfaction of the majority a few years ago. Lord Amphyll retires covered with honours, and not least of all the feathers in his cap may be counted the graciousness and kindness of manner and consideration of conduct which attach to him the affections of all the natives of this country with whom he has been brought in contact.

LONDON.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

23rd February.

THREE RECENT BRIDES.

At the present moment sensational weddings are among the most interesting topics of the hour. That of Miss Alice Roosevelt with Mr. Longworth has perhaps attracted more attention than even the majority of Royal functions of a like kind, and I suppose the presents received by the lucky couple would compare favourably with those of our most recent royal bride, Princess Margaret of Connaught. Princess Ena's wedding will naturally be a much more imposing affair though we shall probably hear less about it. The Low Church section of our community is doing a great deal of head-shaking with regard to the Princess's conversion to Roman Catholicism, but as a matter of fact it would appear that the little lady will in reality make but small change in her religious belief, as she has always belonged by conviction to the extreme High Church section of our Church since she came to years of discretion, having been influenced considerably in her line of thought by her godmother the Empress Eugénie who has for some years prayed that her goddaughter might be converted to what she believes to be the true faith. As things are turning out this seems a most curious coincidence.

Lord de Clifford's marriage with Miss Eva Carrington, a member of Mr. Seymour Hicks's Company both at the new Aldwych Theatre, and previously at the Vanderville must have come as somewhat of a shock to his friends and relatives, none of whom had the least idea that he had such a step in contemplation. The young couple appear to have met for the first time in Dublin last September when Miss Carrington was taking the part of a "Gibson Girl" on tour with Mr. and Mrs. Hicks in "The Catch of the Season." Lord de Clifford seems to have been much attracted by Miss Carrington's appearance, but so far as one can gather no engagement took place. Immediately after she left Dublin he had to go to Egypt on military duty, only returning home last Monday week. On the following day he proposed and was accepted, and three days later a special license and a few minutes' visit to the St. Pancras registry office resulted in Miss Carrington becoming Lady de Clifford, wife of a young fellow who is the holder of one of the oldest peerages of the Kingdom. Everyone must regret that his choice has been so little in keeping with his position, but it may be argued that in these radical times he had a right to please himself. The same, however, cannot be said of Lord Ashburton, a widower with five children, who last Monday was married in Paris to Miss Frances Donnington, an American actress who, under the name of Frances Belmont, was for some considerable time a member of the famous "Floradora" troupe of six girls, all renowned for their beauty. It is said that for the past eighteen months Miss Donnington has been living in Paris and devoting her whole time to the study of music and languages, and that she is a singularly accomplished girl, but when a man has not only his own position to think of but the future of his son and four small daughters, one feels that there are other things besides inclination to study, and it does not seem wonderful that no relation of the bridegroom was present at the ceremony, in fact it is said that they were not informed of the contemplated marriage until it had become an accomplished fact.

AT THE NEW GALLERY.

Such a large number of pictures were sent in this year for exhibition by the "International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers," that it was found necessary by the Committee to divide them into two sections, devoting half the exhibiting time to each. The first section, which has been on view for about two months, consisted of sculpture, oil paintings and pastels; for the second, which was opened yesterday by the American Ambassador, the sculpture has been retained, but etchings, water-colours, and black and white drawings take the place of the oils and pastels. It is an interesting little show, more especially to students, who will doubtless flock there in scores in search of hints. M. Rodin, the Society's president, shows a large number of studies from the nude, the inclusion of which in a public exhibition has given rise to a good deal of adverse comment, and on looking at them one feels that there is certain cause for the protest as they can have but little interest for the man in the street. In his opening speech Mr. Whitelaw Reid was full of praise of the Society's first

President, James McNeile Whistler, who, he said, he thought would always be regarded as a "master etcher" though he had with his brush provoked almost as much dispute as he had done with his fascinating and bewildering pen. Of M. Rodin, the present president, he said many pretty things and one has but to look at the magnificent pieces of sculpture on view in the central hall to recognise that every word had been well earned. A notable feature in the present exhibition is the amount of American work sent over, all of it so exceedingly interesting. I am afraid we must confess that the art of black and white and colour illustrating work is far better understood there than here; their studies seem to have so much more character even when indicated only by a few strokes of the brush or pen.

TWO NEW PLAYS.

In dull February weather it is quite delightful to enjoy a good laugh, and not for a long time have I laughed as much as I did a week ago at the Criterion Theatre when I saw "The Little Stranger"—a most amusing farce by Mr. Michael Morton. The piece is called an "original" farce, and original it most assuredly is; one only wonders how the author conceived the idea. The only thing it at all reminded me of was a most fantastical novel I read some years ago called "The rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore." There, a maiden lady who was anxious to regain her youth, drank so greedily—though it must be confessed accidentally—of a certain elixir that she at once became a baby; here, in order to bring to a right frame of mind a young and charming married lady, who has founded a spiritualistic society known as the "Soul hunters," and thereby has endangered the happiness of her husband and her home, a friend of the family who like Mr. Maskelyne, gives so-called spiritualistic entertainments, owning at the same time that all his effects are produced by illusions, offers to cure her of her folly if only the husband will aid him in his efforts. Attached to his show he has a very diminutive dwarf called Tom Pennymen. One day, whilst calling at the Allenbys, he notices a most striking likeness between this little man and the Allenby baby, who is supposed to be just a year old. He tells his distracted friend that if he will pretend to drown himself and get the baby out of the way, leaving its clothes for about a couple of hours he will do the rest. Consent being obtained he fetches "Tom," who is quickly dressed in baby's white frock, etc.; then the fun begins. Allenby, dressed as a skeleton, appears to Paul Verousky, the head of the Society of Hunted Soules, and terrifies that rank impostor by telling him that he (Allenby) has committed suicide but that his freed soul has already found a new home in the body of his tiny son. Verousky, nearly palsied with fright, imparts the news to Mrs. Allenby who at once rushes off to her baby, to be met with a request for a cigarette and a whisky and soda. Grandfather, grandmother, nurse, friends, and butler are all astonished by equally extraordinary requests, and only just before the final curtain is the secret divulged and peace restored. Mr. Morton was exceedingly fortunate in finding anyone to play such an exceptional rôle as that of the little

stranger, but the dwarf who does it is most wonderfully clever. It is said that he is about twenty but his make-up as the baby—for, of course, he doubles the parts—is marvellous. One feels that had the age been given as three instead of one it would have been better, but that is a trifling detail. Certainly, on his first appearance in his father's arms he did not look a day older than three, so the absurdity of the contrast in the final scene when he dons a frock coat and other items of the attire of a most up-to-date gentleman of the day may be imagined.

THE ALABASTER STAIRCASE.

Of the second novelty, which first saw the light only a couple of evenings ago, I am afraid I cannot write with so much enthusiasm, and I am very much afraid that Captain Marshall's latest comedy will turn out a failure. It is best described as a political absurdity. Had it been played on farcical lines it might have been a success, but taken seriously it appeared to me to be just nonsense, and not clever nonsense either. The Right Hon. Sir John Abbottsford, Premier of England, and a staunch Conservative slips and knocks his head on his alabaster staircase. As a result he announces that he felt when his head cracked on the marble that a new cell opened in his brain and he straightway becomes an advanced Radical—is converted to the theory of an equal division of wealth, and of course resigns the Premiership. He has an only daughter who, to please her parents, has engaged herself to a polo-playing young duke, but she holds advanced ideas and is really in love with a Socialist M. P. who when the father's views so suddenly change is a constant visitor at the house. The young duke soon sees how matters are drifting and most obligingly sets his idyllic love free. He and his mother, a gourmandising duchess, are quite the best-drawn characters in the piece and were very ably portrayed by Mr. A. E. Matthews and Miss Lottie V. nne. Mr. John Hare looked the part of the Premier admirably, but he could not infuse the gentleman with life; one felt he was ridiculous right through. Mr. Leslie Faber was the Socialist M. P., Miss Granville the Premier's wife, and Miss Sybil Carlyle his pretty daughter.

J. K.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1906, there are present: Messrs. C. Holliday (Chairman), F. Ellis, W. J. Gresson, F. C. Heffer, John Liddell, O. Meuser, W. H. Poate, and the Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Armed Robberies.

A Police Report of this date contains allusion to the numerous gangs of loafers emanating from the districts immediately north of the Settlement, and the Acting Captain Superintendent's proposal to draft 15 Indians, to whom arms will be served out, for special night duty in this connection is approved.

Hotel and Tavern Licenses.

The Council endorses the decision of the Watch Committee to grant no new

licenses for the ensuing year. Of the four applications submitted at the special meeting of the Committee of the 26th instant that for No. 775 Broadway was withdrawn and, being of the opinion that the number of public bars in Hongkew is sufficient to meet all legitimate requirements, the Committee has refused the remaining three all of which relate to premises in this district.

Read Extensions and Widenings.

Kiangse Road.—Noting the refusal of the China Export, Import and Bank Company to abate their claim for the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 100, the Council decides to leave the assessment of compensation in the hands of the Land Commissioners.

Shanghai, 3rd March, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our letter of the 31st January we beg to inform you that we are unable to follow your suggestion to surrender free that portion of G. C. lot 293 required for the widening of Kiangse Road. We intend to erect a godown and house four storeys high, the area you require is therefore extremely valuable to us, it takes away much needed space on four storeys. On the other hand having Western frontage we are of opinion that there does not result much benefit from the widening of the street to our property; it would be different if our ground had Eastern frontage.

The price we paid ourselves works out at Tls. 38,108.04 per mow at which rate we are prepared to surrender the strip of mow 0.078.

We have the honour to remain.

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servants
CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK-
COMPAGNIE,
p. p. Johs. GRODTMANN.
C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, containing your claim for compensation for the scheduled strip of G. C. Lot 293 required for the widening of the Kiangse Road.

In this connection I am directed to draw your attention to the negotiations conducted last year for the widening of the road from the property immediately opposite that in question, to be found on pages 275/8 and 280 of the recently issued Annual Report.

From this correspondence, and from the award of the Land Commission which followed, you will observe that the principal of betterment has been upheld in respect to this section of the Kiangse Road, and that, if this principle be applied to G. C. Lot 293, the Council's request for a free surrender is not unreasonable.

Figures in support of this view are enclosed, from which it appears that the double improvement would, strictly speaking, involve a contribution from yourselves towards the cost, such as was levied and paid in connection with a similar improvement at the corner of the Foochow and Szechuen Roads.

This, however, the Council does not seek to obtain and I am directed to state that, inasmuch as the owners of the lot to the north of your property, B. C. Lot 5220, have recognised the justice of the view and have made no claim for compensation for the scheduled strip, that you may be good enough

to similarly surrender free for public use the Mow 0.078 in question from your own.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

The CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK
COMPAGNIE,
Shanghai.

Kiangse Road Widening.

The area of the strip of the old Makalee Property which lies exactly opposite the strip under consideration is 0m. 2f. 2l. 2h. at Tls. 30,000 (the amount fixed by the Land Commissioners in the old Makalee case)..... 6,675.00
and 10% for compulsory surrender 667.50
Tls. ...7,342.50

Due from the China Export-Import & Bank Compagnie in accordance with the "Note" to Award XXX ... 2,447.50

The area required from the frontage of G. C. Lot 293 is 0m. Of. 7l. 8h. at Tls. 38,108.04 (the price paid for the land)..... 2,972.43
and 10% for compulsory surrender 297.24
Tls. ...3,269.67

Due to the China Export-Import & Bank Compagnie 2,179.78

Shanghai, 24th March, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—We received your kind letter of the 22nd inst. the contents of which had all our attention.

In reply we beg to point out that we think there is little or no betterment to arise from the widening of the road to our ground as with our western frontage we are advised not to build over the whole front, as we should like to do, but to leave free about 20 feet to the south of our dwelling house in order to get the necessary air and light which we would not get over the road in summer.

To compare our case with the case of the owner of the lot opposite is to our opinion unjust. On the western side you have a great deep piece of land on which the contribution made towards widening the road works out to fractions of 1 per cent of the value and which is a very light tax especially considering the large unearned increment of the value of the ground of recent years. We, however, have paid the full value for our land so that the surrendering free of the strip you require would mean to put a tax of about 4 per cent on our property. We cannot help thinking that the Land Commissioners meant by "similar contribution" in their note to case XXX to which you refer that a contribution "of the same proportion" to the size and value of the ground benefited should be borne by the owners of the property opposite. Otherwise it would be obviously unjust.

As we already explained to Mr. Mayne the surrendering of the required strip even against payment in full is a very great sacrifice to us for we lose much valuable space which we badly need.

We do not know for which consideration our northern neighbours have surrendered their much smaller piece free but we respectfully hope that the Council will do full justice to our claim.

We are,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK
COMPAGNIE,

p. p. J. GRODTMANN.
J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai 30th March, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council infers from your letter of the 24th instant that you are unwilling to withdraw your claim for compensation for the strip of G. C. Lot 293, scheduled for the widening of the Kiangse Road, and, under these circumstances, has decided to leave the settlement of the case in the hands of the Land Commission, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVISON,
Secretary.

The CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK
COMPAGNIE,
Shanghai.

Pakhoi Road.—The offer of Mr. S. A. Hardoon to surrender Mow 0.031 ex Cadastral Lot 548 for the widening of the Pakhoi Road at its assessed value plus 10 per cent is accepted. Tls. 454.64.

Yuenfong and Yuhang Roads.—A report by the Engineer states that in the course of negotiations on the subject of Award No XXV III of the Land Commission, Mr. Moorhead has undertaken on behalf of the Chinese concerned to surrender the land for the extension of the former road and for the latter road westward at Tls. 250 per mow, with Tls. 350 for the removal of houses. This arrangement will be in substitution for the Commissioners' Award which provided for the acquisition by the Council of a strip of land not officially scheduled.

Mohawk Road.—The Engineer's estimate of Tls. 1,700 for completing the making up and paving of this road between the Bubbling Well and Weihaiwei Roads is approved.

Parks and Open Spaces.

It is noted that the arrangements for the formation of a special advisory committee, to be known as the Parks Committee, have been concluded, Messrs. A. E. Algar, R. H. Beauchamp, and J. H. Teesdale having consented to serve thereon. To this Committee will be referred all matters relating to the Bund and Soochow Creek foreshore, the Public Reserve, and Chinese Gardens, the Hongkew Park, the Hongkew Recreation Ground, and the Markham Road and Hungjao Road Nurseries.

Voting at Municipal Elections.

Certain proposals for increasing the facilities for Ratepayers desiring to record their votes at Municipal Elections are noted, and ordered to be filed for further discussion at the end of the year. The Council generally favours the establishment of additional polling booths.

Volunteers.

German Reserve Company.—The Commandant reports the re-formation of this Company and, upon his recom-

mentation, the issue of a commission to Mr. L. Witt as Captain is authorised.
New Rifles.—A letter from the G. O. C. Hongkong is read to the effect that the Council's request for the supply of additional rifles cannot be complied with at once, but that he has forwarded the application to the War Office for favourable consideration.

Garden Bridge.

A plan showing the span and headway of the proposed structure is submitted, previous to being forwarded to the Harbourmaster for the official approval of his office.

Harbour Master's Office,
 Shanghai, 30th March, 1906.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, forwarding plan of a bridge which the Council propose to erect in lieu of the present Garden Bridge, to consist of two spans, and have a headway in the middle of 11 feet, at the south end 8 feet and at the north end 6½ feet, for which work you ask the formal approval of this office, and, in reply, have to inform you that there is no objection on the part of this office to the Council constructing a bridge, in lieu of the present Garden Bridge, having two spans and a clear headway at high water spring tides of 11 feet in the middle, 8 feet at the southern end, and 6½ feet at the northern end, the distance between the southern and northern abutments being 347 feet 5 inches, as shown on the plan accompanying your application.

I am,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 WM. CARLSON,
 Harbour Master.

W. E. LAYSON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

The meeting adjourns at 6.40 p.m.

The following documents are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

Health Department.

Notification of Infectious Disease.

The following have been reported during the week ending Sunday, 1st April, 1906.	Deaths among Chinese population of 475,000.	Cases notified among Non-Chinese population of 12,000.
Small-pox.	0	0
Cholera.	0	0
Typhoid Fever.	—	1
Diphtheria.	1	0
Scarlet Fever.	0	1
Tuberculosis.	20	0
Total Deaths on all Causes.	100	3

ARTHUR STANLEY, Health Officer.

Police Report.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 23rd March, 1906.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	1
Attempted suicide	10
Breach of Garbage Regulations	2
Breach of Municipal Regulations	53
Burglary	51
Committing nuisance	6
Cutting and Wounding	239
Extortion	2
Fighting and creating disturbance	2
Furious driving	2
Gambling	27
Ill-treating girl	1
Kidnapping	2
Larceny	41
Misdemeanor	3
Obstruction	377
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1
Receiving stolen property	2
Unlawful possession	2
Miscellaneous cases	6
Ricshah licenses suspended	338
Wholesale licenses suspended	60
Handcart license suspended	1
Beggars, hawkers, and ragpickers	600

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police

Chinese dead bodies found in streets

Unmuzzled dogs captured

Unmuzzled dogs shot

K. J. McEVEN,

Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police.

MAJOR BROTHERS, LD.

Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held at the general offices, 18, Hankow Road, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th ultimo. There were present: Messrs. J. D. Thorburn (Chairman), A. McLeod, H. J. Such (Directors), J. Hunt, S. Bowness, J. Liddell, A. L. Anderson, Marcus Wolff, W. H. Poate, C. R. Burkill, F. C. Heffer, Yuen Kee, and E. O. Arbutnot (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—The report and balance sheet having been before you for consideration, I will, with your permission, take them as read, merely remarking that the accounts are stated in the shortest and most concise manner and will enable you easily to judge as to what you actually own. The company's premises in the Hankow Road here have, as you are aware, been sold, and the purchase money when received will show, after the payment of the mortgage as specified in the accounts, a considerable cash balance in hand. It is with extreme regret that your directors have to lay this year's report and accounts before you, but on behalf of myself and co-directors I would assure you that, although tending to the ultimate benefit of your business the past year has from various causes been a worrying one. As regards your Acid Works, this branch, although a good and steadily increasing business has not, as briefly explained in the report, paid as well as it possibly might have been expected to do. Many details of the working of this branch would be difficult to explain to you in a condensed manner. The main explanation, however, is that the appliances at the works are more or less antiquated, and have been much stressed by your gradually increasing business. Coal

has greatly advanced in price as you know, and wages are also higher. The recent improvements and alterations in production of acids and their consequent cheaper cost, have rendered it hard to keep abreast of the times and your directors have before them for consideration what are the best steps to be taken. It would to-day be premature for me, to enter into details but it would appear that the solution of the matter lies in the direction of erecting new and absolutely up-to-date acid works, situated upon cheaper land than that possessed by your company, and utilising the plant now existing. Estimates for new works are in hand and plans are on the way from home, and should be here in less than a month. Your land at the acid works has now become of very considerable value, and your directors are contemplating its sale and the realisation of the profit shown rather than the erection of new works on such a valuable site. I do think, and I feel assured you will agree with me, that to go deeper into this question to-day would be unwise and against your own interests. At the same time your directors are persuaded that your acid business is good to-day and is capable of being made much better with new works and up-to-date appliances.

With reference to the "Shunpao" newspaper, here again difficulties have arisen, but they have to a large extent been overcome, and your directors feel convinced that better times are ahead for native newspapers. The receipts from sales of the newspaper and advertisements were larger than during the previous year, but you must bear in mind that these receipts were to a great extent in native cash money, and when you consider how many cash go to the dollar to-day, you will not be at any loss to understand why the result as expressed in taels on your company's accounts is not satisfactory. This matter, bearing as heavily as it did on all native newspapers, has been provided for by the raising of the selling prices for each. One other matter with regard to native newspapers I think it is well to bring before your notice, as I consider it is not your own company's affair alone, but a matter which concerns the diffusion of knowledge amongst the Chinese, and is a point on which Sir Robert Hart has on many occasions laid considerable stress. It is this, that notwithstanding the official views, above quoted, of late restrictions, entailing much additional work and considerable loss of time and expenditure of money to all concerned in native newspapers, have been insisted upon by both the Customs and Postal authorities. Several dispatches signed by the proprietors of the leading newspapers, have been forwarded to the authorities and replies have been received. As a result certain reductions on first demands have been granted, but so far the claim of free and unhampered right of travel for newspapers, as existing in all foreign countries, has been denied to the native Press in China. I do not know that you would care for me to occupy more of your time to-day by explanations as to other details of the conduct of your business, but if you have any questions which you deem it expedient for me to reply to I shall be prepared to answer them.

Mr. F. C. Heffer asked for an explanation of the fact that, although the accounts were dated the 21st of March,

they were not in the shareholders' hands until the 27th.

The Chairman replied that the fault lay with the printers.

Mr. Heffer then asked whether, at their monthly meetings, the directors received working accounts from the two branches of the business?

The Chairman said the directors had before them details of what was being done. The acid works were under contract most of the time, and it would be difficult to know exactly what was being done.

In further reply to Mr. Heffer, the Chairman said the present manager, Mr. Sheuple, was appointed soon after the death of the old manager. He was an excellent man—most economical. Very little actual damage was done by the flood; the damage mentioned in the report was more the keeping back of the works from producing acid. An offer to purchase the acid works had been made but was not entertained.

Mr. Heffer suggested that separate accounts should be kept of the two businesses, so that the shareholders could see where they were making or losing money.

The secretary said the accounts were separate in the books, which he would be glad to show to any shareholders.

Mr. Burkill said it seemed an extraordinary thing that if the demand on the acid works was more than the company could meet no profit was made. He thought the "Shunpao" could be sold for a good price. He did not think it was much of a catch being a shareholder in a company like this, though he thought it would be no good bringing a resolution to wind up the company, as it was held in a few hands, and no such resolution would be carried. He thought the directors should consider some way of improving matters, as they had a valuable property and were getting nothing out of it.

The Chairman said the directors were considering matters. It would be premature to say more until the plans came out from home.

Mr. Heffer asked whether the "Shunpao" would remain in its present offices now the property was sold.

The Chairman said they were seeking other premises.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. McLeod: That the accounts as printed and published be passed.

Proposed by Mr. M. Wolff, seconded by Mr. C. R. Burkill: That Mr. A. McLeod be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. W. H. Poate, seconded by Mr. Bowness: That Mr. G. D. Scott be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year and that his remuneration be Tls. 100 S.S.

The meeting then terminated.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it, spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sourvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—Adv.

THE YANGTZE WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held at the offices of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., Kiukiang Road, on Saturday morning. The following shareholders were present or were represented: Messrs. C. Rayner (Chairman), R. Koehler, Grünwald, Carlowitz & Co., the Hamburg-America Line, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., C. Hoffmann, Stampff, and A. C. Hunter, representing in all 1,559 shares.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—The General Agents' report and statement of accounts for the past year have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take same as read. I think we may congratulate ourselves on another very successful year, and our prospects, owing to the steady expansion of the steamer lines whose permanent support we are assured of, seem to be entirely satisfactory. Our buildings, pontoons, and lighters have, as usual, been kept in first-class repair and the cost thereof has been charged to revenue, so that our Reserve account has not had to be drawn upon. If the accounts as before you should be passed, Reserve account will then stand at Tais 30,000, or say 12½ per cent of our paid-up capital. In common with other wharves, we have suffered from last year's typhoon, but our damage has all been made good out of revenue, and I am glad to say that the damage done to goods stored with us has also been inconsiderable. As you will, no doubt, already have heard, your Directors have bought the land on which the Company has hitherto been carrying on its business, at what we think is a reasonable figure, and in accordance with the Articles of Association they have availed themselves of their powers to create debentures bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum and secured on the company's entire property to the extent of Tls. 350,000, Tls. 250,000 of which is to be issued at once. These debentures, being an absolutely first-class investment, have been offered to the shareholders in the first place; whatever amount the latter do not care to take up has already been underwritten at par and free of commission. It is my duty to state that difficulties have arisen in regard to the transfer of the property to the company; we are advised, however, that our position is impregnable and that the shareholders need not be under any apprehension. Our manager, Mr. Rogers, and the staff at the wharf have attended to their duties with their customary energy and have thereby materially contributed to the success of the past year's working. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. Lemke: That the report and accounts as presented be approved and passed.

Proposed by Mr. R. Koehler, seconded by Mr. C. Hoffmann: That a dividend

of 18 per cent, equal to Tls. 18 per share, be paid for the year 1905.

Proposed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, seconded by Mr. Grünwald: That Mr. G. Wulleumier be re-elected auditor.

This concluded the business of the meeting and the Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted on the 2nd of April.

Reports.

MAJOR BROTHERS, LD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Presented to the shareholders at the sixteenth Annual Meeting held at the Company's Offices, on the 29th March, 1906.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the duly audited accounts for the year ended 31st of December, 1905, and regret the poor result shown.

Although a large business has been done at the Company's acid works, the gain has not been as good as of late years, for various causes. The death of the late manager at the works naturally caused a certain decrease in the current production of acids until such time as he could be replaced.

The flooding of the Company's works during the first week of September, beyond causing damage, retarded the output and delayed deliveries under contracts. Prices for acids, as was anticipated, were on the average rather lower than during the previous year. The demand, however, was more than the Company's works could meet under the above circumstances. The Directors have every confidence that this branch of the business is a steadily increasing one.

"Shunpao" Newspaper.—The difference in the number of cash per tael restricted profits, but this has now been met by the increase of the present selling price, so that, although the past year has been an unsatisfactory one for all native newspapers, it would not appear as if there were any cause for anxiety within the future.

Directors.—Mr. A. McLeod retires, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. G. D. Scott, the present Auditor, offers himself for re-election for the current year.

J. D. THORBURN,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 21st March, 1906.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1905.

Dr.		Liabilities.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Capital	300,000.00		
Unissued stock ...	25,000 00		
			275,000.00
Mortgage			14,000.00
Unclaimed dividends.....			20.00
Sundry creditors			4,209.74
Balance			5,842.49
			Tls. 299,072.23

Cr.	
Assets.	Tls.
House property.....	41,336.09
Landed property	62,968.94
"Shunpao" plant and purchase	73,694.10
Plant account	79,039.94
Acid works office furniture ...	58.29
Unexpired Fire Insurance ...	400.00
Sundry debtors	283.40
Stocks and outstandings	38,963.17
Cash with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	2,328.30
	Tls. 299,072.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
To Directors' and Auditor's Fees	1,100.00
" General Charges, Taxes, etc.	916.38
" Fire Insurance Account ...	1,771.11
" Interest	2,622.34
" Salaries	4,773.50
" Balance	5,842.49
	Tls. 16,425.82

Cr.	
By Net Balance on Working Account	16,319.27
" Exchange	93.55
" Transfer Fees	13.00
	Tls. 16,425.82

J. D. THORBURN,
H. J. SUCH,
A. McLEOD, } Directors.
E. O. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing statements with the General Ledger and have found them to agree therewith.

I have further compared the entries in the Cash Books of the various Departments and the Journals for the year with the Cheque Book, Bank Pass Book, and other Vouchers and have found them all correct. I also certify that Cash balances are sufficiently vouched for.

G. D. SCOTT,
Auditor.

Shanghai, 21st March, 1906.

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

REPORT

for presentation to the Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Association, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 18th April, 1906, at 4.30 o'clock p.m., precisely.

The Board of Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet to the 30th December, 1905.

Working Account 1904 and Former Years.—This Account shows a Credit Balance of \$323,346.48 against \$238,190.62 on 31st December, 1904. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend to Shareholders of 20 per cent out of this account, and the transfer of \$50,000 to the credit of Reserve Fund and \$50,000 to the credit of Re-insurance Fund.

Dividend of 20% (= \$12 per share)	\$ 96,000.00
To reserve fund	50,000.00
To re-insurance fund	50,000.00
Balance carried forward ..	127,346.48
	\$323,346.48

Working Account, 1905.—The net premia earned during 1905, after deducting return premia, re-insurance premia, etc., amount to \$931,714.06 against \$1,110,534.86 during 1904, and the account shows a balance at credit of \$532,334.25. The Directors recommend the payment of a special dividend to shareholders of 5 per cent, \$3 per share, which will absorb \$24,000 to be paid out of interest earned during 1905, and to carry forward the balance which will then amount to \$508,334.25.

The dividends will be paid in taels at exchange 73. \$15 per share at exchange 73=Taels 10.95 per share.

Reserve Fund.—After crediting the fund with \$50,000 as recommended above, the reserve fund will amount to \$800,000.

Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account.—This account now shows a balance of \$15,527.93 at credit of same.

Sterling Exchange has been taken at 2/10½ (the demand rate on 30th December, 1905) and the relative value between dollars and taels at 73.

Investments.—The value on 30th December last has been taken for all the Association's investments.

Directors.—Mr. R. I. Fearon having resigned his seat on the Board, Mr. C. W. Wrightson was invited to rejoin the Board. Mr. C. W. Wrightson offers himself for election at the meeting of shareholders, and in accordance with the Articles of Association, the other Directors all retire from office, but, being eligible, offers themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. G. H. Thomson retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. A. CUMMING,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 28th March, 1906.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 30th December, 1905.

Dr.	\$
To net Premia, less Re-insurance, etc., ...	931,714.06
" Interest Account	99,249.33
" Transfer Fees	25.00
	\$ 1,030,988.39

Cr.	\$
By Claims paid, less Re-insurances, etc., ...	347,102.41
" Agency Commissions	53,922.43
" Head Office and General Charges	40,924.79
" London Charges	26,166.97
" Hongkong	4,336.70
" Agency	18,333.03
" Directors', Auditor's and Committee's Fees ...	7,867.81
" Balance	532,334.25
	\$ 1,030,988.39

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1904, AND FORMER YEARS.

Dr.	\$
To Balance of working account 1904 from last account	623,364.95
" Balance of working account former years from last account ...	238,190.62
	\$861,555.57

Cr.	\$
By net claims, re-insurance premia, and premia returned, etc., account 1904	270,542.79
" Special dividend—1904 account, \$3 per share on 8,000 shares	24,000.00
" Bonus to Secretary and staff	9,904.31
" Amount transferred to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
" Amount transferred to Re-insurance Fund ..	50,000.00
" Dividend—former years account—\$12 per share on 8,000 shares	96,000.00
" Net claims and all payments account former years	37,761.99
" Balance	323,346.48
	\$861,555.57

BALANCE SHEET ON 30TH DECEMBER, 1905.

Liabilities.

Dr.	\$
Capital.....8,000 Shares of \$100 each, upon which the sum of \$60 per share has been called and fully paid-up	480,000.00
Reserve Fund	750,000.00
Re-insurance Fund	61,278.45
Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account ...	15,527.93
Working Account, 1905	532,334.25
do 1904 and Former Years	323,346.48
Uncollected Dividends	4,906.77
	\$ 2,167,393.88

Assets.

Cr.	\$
Midland Railway Company, Consolidated 2 per cent Perpetual Preference Stock	57,173.74
Great Northern Railway, Co., Consolidated 4 per cent Perpetual Preference Stock	17,041.00
London and North Western Railway Co., Consolidated 4 per cent Preference Stock	29,117.47
Great Western Railway Co., 4 per cent Debenture Stock	14,797.50
Great Western Railway Co., 4½ per cent Debenture Stock	24,630.69
India 3½ per cent Stock, 1901	18,362.59
Mortgages on Real Estate	406,849.32
Chinese Imperial Government E Loan of 886	58,397.25
Japanese Securities held to conform with Insurance Law passed in 1903	10,000.57
Cash at Bankers on Fixed Deposit	362,591.05
Cash at Bankers on Current Account	138,905.27
Property—Land and Buildings, No 26, The Bund, Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent Debentures of 1890	32,542.25
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent Debentures of 1894	32,534.25
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 5½ per cent Debentures of 1896 ...	10,602.74
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent Debentures of 1901 ...	65,068.49

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 5½ per cent Debentures of 1892 ...	6,232.88
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 5 per cent Debentures of 1901 ...	2,356.16
Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent Debentures of 1892.....	22,501.37
Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent Debentures of 1895.....	6,479.45
Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent Debentures of 1901.....	65,753.42
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., 5 per cent Debentures of 1896	26,506.85
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., 6 per cent Debentures of 1899.....	13,150.68
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., 8 per cent Debentures	35,616.44
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., 6 per cent Debentures.....	9,205.48
Investments in Shares of Local Companies	158,521.46
Policy Stamps at Agencies ..	501.69
Head Office and Agencies Furniture	4,907.55
Due by Agencies, Premiums in course of collection, and sundry outstanding	281,726.03
	\$2,167,393.88

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1906.

F. A. CUMMING,
*Acting Secretary.*JAMES YOUNG, *Chairman.*

H. J. SUCH,	} <i>Directors.</i>
E. B. SKOTTOWE,	
JOHN PRENTICE,	
C. W. WRIGHTSON,	

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Account, and that I have found it to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Association, and also with the Documents representing the Securities. I have also compared the payments in the Cash Book with the Vouchers, the various Agency Accounts, and Bank Pass Books with the balances in the General Ledger, and have found all in order.

G. H. THOMSON,
Chartered Accountant, Auditor.

Amusements.

THE BANDMANN
COMPANY
AT THE LYCEUM.

THE EARL AND THE GIRL.

Seymour Hicks's comic opera, which was given with such conspicuous success at the Lyric Theatre in London, has only one Earl in it, and he doesn't know he is an Earl till the play is well advanced, and instead of the girl, there are any number of girls. As much of the plot as matters, and the Company on Friday night were in such excellent spirits that they played as if nothing mattered very much, turns on the dog-stealer Cheese agreeing for a compensation of twenty sovereigns to impersonate the Earl, who is being hunted by four determined persons. Mr. Cole was the dog-stealer, and he

kept a packed house in roars of laughter whenever he was on the stage, for he was certainly the most amusing Earl that ever was or deserved to be belted. He had several songs and dances, and was regularly encored, but the song of which the gallery could not have enough was Miss Morra's "Sammy." Miss Nina Leslie quite charmed the house with her "Nightingale" song, and she was obliged to repeat it. She sang it admirably, and trilled most sweetly, and really "like a bird." A very bad cold interfered seriously with the singing of Miss Corlass, but her acting was full of vivacity. Mr. Attwell's voice and acting made up for it, however, his "Cosy Corner Girl" being given with complete success. Miss Karkeek was to the manner born as Liza, and Miss Minnie Leslie was a very determined strong woman. Mr. Mark Lester is a capital actor, and a singer of exceptional skill, his enunciation being perfect, and every point being made. The same may be said of Mr. Cole's "Three Blind Mice." A very effective dance was introduced by the Misses Hill and Probyn. Mr. Duncan Munro was sufficiently fierce as Bunker Bliss, and Mr. Will Smith played the part of Talk with a really notable mixture of accents. The whole comedy, somewhat inconsequent as it is, was thoroughly enjoyable, as the applause and the recall at the fall of the curtain showed.

"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

It cannot be truthfully said that the performance on Saturday was the best the company have given here, though it was evidently highly enjoyed by another audience packed to the ceiling. But Miss Corlass was still unable to sing, and though she was full of vivacity as Mrs. Pineapple, her music had to be omitted, and Miss Nora Morra's rendering of the leading part of Fi Fi, excellent as her conception was, could not dispel our recollections of Miss Alice Wade. Delightfully absurd as the comedy is, it is still more absurd when played in China, the profuse display of Chinese embroideries in the costumes being in strong contrast to the very Anglo-Saxon faces of their wearers, and the impossibility of the story being accentuated to an audience familiar with its supposed scene. The similarity of Chinese and Japanese architecture was plainly indicated, and had it only been a torii instead of a pailou spanning the bridge in the opening scene, we might have fancied that it was a Japanese story that we were to hear. Miss Morra's Fi Fi was full of life and go and good humour, and her singing, especially of the favourite ballad, "I want to be a lady," was greatly enjoyed. Miss Nina Leslie was a most attractive Soo Soo, with a most catholic taste in husbands, and the merit of her singing was exceptional. Miss Wilmot Karkeek showed in her rendering of the official mother-in-law what an accomplished comedian she has become. Her energies are inexhaustible, and she puts into every song and dance an irresistible spirit. The appreciation of the fun in her part that Miss Corlass showed as Mrs. Pineapple made her inability to sing the more regrettable. The bridesmaids and maids of honour filled up the pictures very prettily.

Mr. Harry Cole was the bewildered bridegroom, and no-one could possibly be more humorous than he is in embarrassing situations. He has an inimitable

way of taking the audience into his confidence, and they sympathise even with his wildest eccentricities. When he sings and dances he is recalled over and over again, and he is certainly the most popular comedian that has been here for a long time. Mr. Attwell was born to be a lover, and he sings his love songs most agreeably, and was never daunted though the Princess was not as responsive as he could have wished. Mr. Mark Lester's versatility in excellence was well shown by his rendering of Admiral Hi Lung. Mr. Percival was a tall, stately, and unfeeling Emperor, and Mr. D. Munro did all that was necessary in the small part of the Lord Chancellor. The other male members of the company did good service in pigtailed in the chorus.

ALADDIN.

If there is one story that everyone knows, it is the romantic history of Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp. On Monday night it was given as a pantomime and the story was followed with commendable fidelity. It is really very handsomely put on the stage, and the mass of light and colour employed was most tastefully distributed, the lyrics and music being adapted for the East by Mr. Warwick Major. From the pantomime music which ushered in the performance to the last fall of the curtain on the gorgeous transformation scene, there were storms of applause, Mr. Cole surpassing himself as the Widow Twankay with constant changes of costume but with at every moment the same old humour. Owing to the continued indisposition of Miss Corlass, Miss Karkeek had to take the part of Aladdin, and she was completely successful. Miss Nora Morra was an attractive Princess, with a very pretty cradle song, in which a very young artiste made his appearance. The Slave of the Lamp, Miss Nina Leslie, and the Genie of the Ring, Miss Blanche Forsythe, were really beautifully dressed, as were all the ladies; Miss M. Leslie was a very accommodating Pekoe. Nothing could have been more truculent than Mr. Lester's Abanazar, and two policemen, Messrs. Wm. Smith and W. J. Baker, caused roars of laughter. Mr. Attwell sang very prettily, and Miss Elsie Probyn was full of life as Cheekie. The chief scenes were the opening one, a street in Peking, the interior of the secret cave, and the fairy garden, the last being really a remarkably tasteful display of light and life and colour. It is to be hoped that "Aladdin" will be given again.

Sergeant Brue.

Mr. Harry Cole is Sergeant Brue of the C division of metropolitan police. He is to come into a fortune and marry a beautiful widow as soon as he is made an Inspector, and it requires a play like this to convince us how difficult it is to compass a little bit of promotion like that. Mr. Cole is always strongest when he is triumphing over difficulties, and we know very well that though he may arrest innocent people and accuse them of robberies that have never taken place, and even be dismissed the force altogether, he will emerge triumphant in the third act with his inspectorship in one hand and his fortune in the other. As will be seen, Sergeant Brue is one of those comic operas that have a story in them, and whose success depends very much

on the acting, and in the hands of such capable comedians as Messrs. Cole, Munro, Attwell, Lester, and Smith, its success was inevitable. Miss Nora Morra was very sweet and fascinating as the hospital nurse, and sang her songs gently but very pleasingly. Miss Karkeek had a part that suited her capital as Daisy, and one of her songs, with a weird staccato dance, was furiously encored. Miss Minnie Leslie took the somewhat absurd part of Lady Bickenall, the "titled" lady who loves the stalwart Sergeant, and she, too, had some good songs. Mr. Attwell sings very quietly and correctly, and with a good deal of feeling, but he does not succeed in arousing any animation in his audience. All Mr. Cole's songs, of course, were delightfully given, and freely encored, and the guests and shop-girls and policemen completed a very attractive picture. The Bandmann Company are a fine example of the perfection that comes from practice. Although they give a different performance every night, each runs as smoothly as if it had been going for six months, and the actors and actresses never seem to get mixed in their words or to require the aid of the prompter, and if they have to change their parts suddenly there is nothing in their acting to show that the change embarrasses them.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

So long as there are musical comedies, so long, it seems probable, will "The Belle of New York" continue to be played and to attract big audiences. After their series of new or almost new pieces, the Bandmann Company reverted on Wednesday night to this old favourite and they played it as brightly and as freshly as though the songs had never been heard or the jokes cracked before. The success of the "Belle" is in great measure due, apart from its captivating music, to the fact that the length of the cast gives everyone in a large company an opportunity of showing her or his capacity. It was not only Miss Karkeek, and Mr. Cole, Miss Morra and Mr. Attwell, but the less prominent artistes who have been doing much conscientious and hard work during the season, who were able to obtain their individual rewards. To mention all the successes scored would be practically to enumerate the company, but a special word of praise must be given to Miss Minnie Leslie, who at short notice took the part of the Belle, usually played by Miss Corlaas, who is still unfortunately indisposed. The house was crowded to the top tier of the gallery and the stage boxes had to be opened to accommodate those who sought places.

MR. PULLEN'S ORGAN RECITAL.

There was a large congregation in the Cathedral on Friday evening to listen to Mr. Pullen's third organ recital. The programme was the best yet given, and the full annotations added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The organist modestly confined himself to three items only. I was very pleased to see Rheinberger again represented. His music is dignified and satisfying, and his sonatas are among the very best that can be written for serious musicians. The Pastorale is an exquisite piece of

writing and Mr. Pullen played it very finely. Mendelssohn's tuneful Prelude and Fugue in G major formed the second organ piece. The prelude is a flowing melody in six-eight time, and the short fugue is full of breadth and sonorosity. The last piece was German's bright Coronation March in D major, written in the composer's well-known effective manner.

The vocal quartette were Sterndale Bennett's "God is a Spirit" and Sullivan's dirge "The long day closes." Seldom, if ever, has better singing been heard in our Cathedral. The difficult music, difficult by reason of its apparent simplicity, was rendered with consummate art, the voices blending most beautifully. It was really a triumph of singing, and gave evidence of sedulous and intelligent rehearsals.

The magnificent violin playing of Mr. T. Raaschou if heard in a concert room would have raised a musical audience to enthusiasm. The two solos were wisely chosen—Mozart, possibly because this is a Mozart year, and the Bruch, because in him the modern violin school reaches its highest pitch of excellence. The Larghetto from Mozart's Clarinet Quintette is indeed an instance of "linked sweetness long drawn out," and it was played with a delicacy and intellectual discernment worthy of great praise. The Adagio from Bruch's Sonata is full of difficulties of technique, but with the aid of a sympathetic accompaniment, Mr. Raaschou emerged triumphantly from the ordeal. I have alluded before to Mr. Pullen's accompaniments, so it is needless to enlarge again upon my opinion of them. They are the outcome of experience and taste. Mediocrity in musical taste is so characteristic of this hurrying age that we must welcome all efforts to provide our community with good music rendered in a musicianly way.

DOTTED QUATER.

SPORT.

The Shanghai Gun Club.

On Sunday afternoon the members of the Shanghai Gun Club were "At Home" to ladies and visitors, the shooting being for the Ladies' Prize, and the Houseboat competition. There was a large attendance, the afternoon being beautifully fine and warm enough to allow of the spectators sitting outdoors to witness the shooting. His Excellency Major-General Villiers-Hatton, C.B., and Mrs. Hatton were present, and also Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O. The shooting was nothing exceptional so far as the majority of competitors were concerned, and in the competition for the Ladies' prize Mr. H. J. Craig won easily, as he brought down every bird let out of the trap for him, and mostly shattered the clay with the first barrel. Mrs. H. H. Read handed the cup won by Mr. Craig to the lady who had nominated him, also cups to Mr. F. Kronenberg and Mr. Craig, winners of the Houseboat competition, and the gun presented by Messrs Webley and Co., for the best average throughout last season with sealed handicap, to Mr. E. E. Deacon. Mr. Craig, on behalf of the members of the Club, thanked Mrs. Read for kindly handing the prizes to the successful gentlemen, and called for cheers for the ladies and Major-General Hatton.

The cheers were heartily given, and then the Volunteer band, which had played selections of music during the afternoon, struck up the British National Anthem. The principal scores were:—

THE LADIES' PRIZE.

Foochow trap, twenty birds.

	Total.	Hcp.	Grand Total.
Mr. H. J. Craig	20	4	24
" E. O. Cumming.....	18	4	22
" G. A. Richardson.....	18	4	22
" F. Fearon.....	18	4	22
" R. B. Moorhead.....	11	10	21
" D. Landale	9	10	19
" J. K. Tweed.....	13	6	19
" J. P. Davies.....	9	10	19
" E. F. Mackay.....	11	8	19
" J. R. Harding.....	15	4	19
Major Chichester	12	6	18
Mr. W. N. Symonds.....	12	6	18
Lt.-Col. Watson	14	4	18

THE HOUSEBOAT COMPETITION.

Magau trap.

Mr. F. Kronenberg	12
" H. J. Craig	
" E. F. Mackay.....	7
" J. R. Harding.....	

GOLF.

The competition for the Captain's Prize, a handsome Japanese silver cigar box, kindly presented by Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie, was played off on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 31st March and 1st and 2nd April, and attracted a large number of entries, Mr. C. A. Graves eventually winning the trophy. The competitions for the A and B Class Medals were also decided at the same time. The following are the scores returned:—

THE CAPTAIN'S PRIZE.

C. A. Graves	97	— 12	85 net.
E. E. Deacon.....	104	— 12	92 "
C. S. Moore	100	— 6	94 "
H. P. Winslow	109	— 15	94 "
E. F. Mackay.....	99	— 4	95 "
C. M. Bain.....	109	— 12	97 "
J. L. Campbell	121	— 24	97 "
A. D. S. Powell	111	— 12	99 "
W. H. Jackson	111	— 12	99 "
E. W. Sharples	119	— 16	103 "

A CLASS MEDAL.

C. A. Graves	97	— 12	85 "
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B CLASS MEDAL.

J. L. Campbell	121	— 24	97 "
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THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The third round of the Championship has now been played off, and has resulted for as follows:—V. H. Lanning beat G. M. Wheelock by 4 and 3; J. H. T. McMurtrie scratched to N. W. Hickling; C. S. Moore scratched to W. W. Cox; A. W. Walkinshaw beat G. C. Dew by 4 and 3. In the fourth round, V. H. Lanning beat N. W. Hickling by 3 and 2, and now has to meet the winner of W. W. Cox and A. W. Walkinshaw.

Correspondence.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE "NANFANGPAO."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As it may not be generally known to many who are interested in the amount of compensation to be exacted for the damage done both to life and property through the boycott

of American goods, the Shanghai riot, and the yet more horrible Nanchang massacres, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform all those concerned that the "Nanfongpao" is owned by Mr. Tsai Ho-pu, better known as H.E. Tsai Chun, ex-Chinese Minister to Japan, now a wealthy Chinese resident of Shanghai. The principal Chinese editor of the "Nanfongpao" is Mr. Wán Kung-ta, son of a well-known reformer, the late Mr. Wán Ting-shih. Both the above proprietor and editor of the "Nanfongpao" are Kiangsi men: hence their probable reason for accusing the murdered French priest of having murdered the Nanchang magistrate.

These are politicians of the Tsung Heng species, as produced by studies of the system so much in vogue during the period known as the Nieh Kuo or contending states and especially about the third century B.C. (See "Mesny's Miscellany," Vols. I. and II. Notes on Kuei Ku Tzu, Su Ch'in and Su Tai. Chang Yi and others.) H.E. Tsai Chun evidently believes that it is much better to be a cock's head than a bull's rump.

I am, etc.,
W. MESNY.

30th March.

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Many in Shanghai will remember that when the str. Pechili was lost in September last year, it was said in your paper that the leg of the second officer of the str. Albenga was so badly crushed that it could not be saved. Two local doctors whom I consulted assured me, however, that this was not true. One of them said I need not lose my leg if I did not want to, and I asked him to do his best. The leg was already getting green, and the bones of the foot and of the leg two inches above the foot were all broken and splintered. It was a wonder that the gangrene had not spread to the vital parts, but the fact remains that the leg was saved, the broken bones have been healed, and I can move my foot almost as well now as before it was broken. It is a little stiff at present. I leave the hospital on Tuesday next.

I am, etc.,
T. KINDLER,
2nd officer S. S. ALBENGA.

30th March.

THE FURTHER NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your leading article this morning on the subject of outside roads, and the North Szechuen extension in particular, you say: "The district in question is Chinese territory, and the Chinese officials are really responsible for the policing, lighting, and mending of the road."

Allow me to point out that the road in question is Municipal property, duly marked out with M. C. R. stones, and fortunately as little under control of the Chinese as was the Bubbling Well Road, before that district was included in the Settlement. If you, or anyone

wish to see a road, the "mending, policing, and lighting" of which is the business of the Chinese authorities, a drive or walk down the North Honan Road extension, skirting the railway, will be quite sufficient to destroy any illusions.

I have no doubt the Council will continue to improve the North Szechuen Road extension, but it cannot be done all at once; the Secretary might have said as much, but was contented with the usual official formula.

I am, etc.,
PAOUSHAN.

31st March.

"A BONA FIDE ROMAN CATHOLIC RIOT." AND "ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC RIOT."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In my correspondence a few days ago I mentioned that we should try to agree on a joint statement regarding the two above-mentioned instances.

On the 15th inst. the Rev. J. W. Jacobson and Father Tsén, concerned in the first instance, the Rev. H. N. Rönning concerned in the second, Father P. Cipriano Silvestri, appearing for Bishop Landi, and your correspondent met to discuss these matters. Mutual regret was expressed that there had been so little friendly intercourse between the two factions, resulting often in misunderstandings which might have been avoided.

Father Silvestri, an admirable gentleman, expressed the sincere hope, responded to by all present, that though of vastly divergent creeds, we may yet be able to work side by side in perfect peace and harmony, and nurture the same feeling among our adherents.

It was felt that much as the circumstances which had brought us together were to be regretted, ultimate mutual benefit would be the result.

To-day Father Silvestri and myself have met and formulated the appended statement. Out of justice to him I want to point out that he has been at a disadvantage in point of language, and that the phraseology is necessarily my own. In important matters mutual concessions have been made, and minor details have been overlooked with a view to eradicating all bitter feelings.

It goes without saying, that such mistakes as must now necessarily be conceded, will be religiously avoided by all parties in the future.

I am, etc.,
YOUR SIANG-FAN CORRESPONDENT.
Fancheng, 19th March.

A JOINT STATEMENT REGARDING THE TWO ABOVE-MENTIONED RIOTS, AND "ROMAN CATHOLIC ROWDIES."

Regarding the first-mentioned instance, which occurred in Wunganyen, your correspondent stated that the "membership in that district consists almost exclusively of rowdies and men of the lowest class." It being pointed out that while the majority are vegetable gardeners, also dealers and men from other walks of life constitute the membership; he agrees to modify his statement accordingly, admitting a membership of good as well as bad.

He also speaks of "a rascal by name Yang" who "had been one of the very first to be enrolled as a catechumen in the Gospel Hall. But it was not long ere his true character was found out, resulting in his rejection." As the exact correctness of this statement cannot be ascertained, the missionary first concerned being on furlough, he wishes to point out that the man's name was Ma, not Yang, and agrees to say that this Ma was among the first adherents of the Gospel Hall in Wunganyen, but later absented himself, without being formally rejected.

Father Silvestri, speaking for Bishop Landi, agrees to say that the article in the "North-China Herald" of the 16th of February, purporting to emanate from the Bishop, was written by Father Coules and dictated by Father Tsén (Chinese), the Bishop having in nowise authorised the use of his name in connection with the article, which he thus formally disavows. The Bishop gave his card simply as an introduction to a friend in Shanghai, to facilitate the printing, in no way guaranteeing the contents of the letter.

The article in question is, in spite of this fact, taken up for discussion, to be taken at its worth as a reply from the accused, not as it purports to be, "the result of a searching investigation" by his superior.

It being then admitted that the first part of the article was entirely irrelevant, your correspondent having spoken of a recent affair at Lungken while the reply concerns an affair of five years ago at a place about 150 li from Lungken, it was ruled out.

The second part of the article admits that two Catholic members won, by gambling, money from "a Protestant young man of rich family." Against this the Rev. J. W. Jacobson, who is in charge, protested, as neither the young man in question, nor any of his family belong to the Church, nor have been acknowledged by them in any way, it being an entire misconception on Father Tsén's part.

With regard to Father Tsén's accusation against the Revs. Jacobson and Johnson of "violation of privacy of domicile" as being the cause of the riot, Father Tsén having his information entirely from hearsay, it was agreed to take the word of the two gentlemen concerned as the true statement of the case, and anything deviating from that is hereby retracted.

These gentlemen's statement of the case is, therefore, that they went to see the house by the permission of the owner, with the understanding that the house was unoccupied.

On arrival they found the door bolted from the inside, but there being a large opening alongside the door, one of the followers inserted his hand and pulled the wooden bolt. After entering, and finding the house occupied, they immediately apologised and retired.

Your correspondent said that this Ma (Yang), after threatening the two missionaries, sought protection from Father Tsén between 9 and 10 o'clock this night, and was accepted as a protégé. To this Father Tsén answers that Ma had already been accepted as an adherent some months before, but did not appeal to him at this time, nor did anyone else appeal for him.

Your correspondent stated, upon the authority of Mr. Jacobson, that the deputy official appeared before the mob in his official dress, begging them to

desist, and in return was attacked by the mob. Father Tsén takes exception to this statement, and says that that event occurred some five years ago, and was committed by a mob of the populace on account of an unjust tax, and that no Catholic members were concerned. Mr. Jacobson says that he had related as he had heard from the official in question, but admits the possibility of the two instances being confused, and is willing to take Father Tsén's word for the correction.

It is agreed to state that neither the missionaries nor priest were personally concerned in the riot, as to having had any voice in, or control of, the matter, but that it was entirely a quarrel between the two missions' respective adherents, and though Father Tsén has claimed that the real riot was preceded by an attack on Mr. Ma by a Protestant adherent, the real origin of the riot is difficult to ascertain.

Father Tsén acknowledges that in criticizing your correspondent's recapitulation of the terms of the agreement signed before the magistrate, three articles given by him are entirely wrong, owing to his not having the document with him in Laohokou at the time of writing.

The appended translation of the agreement made by your correspondent, is taken in good faith by the other party who is at a linguistic disadvantage:—

"A contract between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, a righteous contract to forever prevent future trouble.

The two Churches having come to China to exhort people to good works the Pastor and Father have in all good faith cared for their respective Churches. In spite of this, men's hearts are not as in ancient times. The good are good, the bad are bad, constantly deceiving and causing trouble and showing fight in all their movements, thus developing weighty results.

In the 29th year of Kuang Hsü the former magistrate Ch'in invited the pastor and priests to a conference. From that time it was understood that if any trouble arose between the members of the two Churches they should notify their respective pastor or priest that these might procure either the elders or neighbours as peacemakers. They were not to be allowed privately to fight over any matter. If this understanding were transgressed punishments were certain. In spite of this, though only two years have elapsed, they have again turned into the old ruts and made a plaything of rules and regulations. Now the pastor and priest, no longer able patiently to sit as passive observers, willingly invite the magistrate Fang to renew between them the former agreement, to be signed by them respectively, to be respected by all the members of their respective Churches, and in no wise transgressed, as follows:

1.—Hereafter if the two churches have any month-horns leading to disagreements they shall refer their troubles to the elders (of the city) for adjustment. In cases of litigation neither the pastor nor the priest will assist the litigants, but leave it to the officials to judge justly. Neither of the Churches shall bring undue influence to bear in favour of its members.

2.—In case of any trouble arising between members of the two churches it is only permissible to reason the matter out, not to use mob violence. Whoever

shall be the first to create a mob shall (on being caught in the act of rioting) first be punished, afterward put on trial.

3.—The two churches shall have it as their paramount interests to admonish people to do good. All who come to enter the Church shall first be subjected to a rigorous examination before being accepted.

(Signed) J. W. JACOBSON,
Pastor Protestant Church.
TSEN Kwo,
Priest R. C. Church.

Nauchanghsien,

9th day of the 4th moon of 31st year of Kuang Hsü.

Regarding the Lungken affair, which appeared in your issue of 9th November, under the heading "Roman Catholic Rowdies," it is agreed to state that the gambling took place at a fair, and the gamblers included all kinds of people. The reports regarding the smashing of the sub-magistrate's chair being conflicting, it is taken that this was a device of that gentleman to persuade his superior to take in hand a matter which had become too difficult for him. The magistrate brought back seven men—four Catholic adherents, two pagans, and one Protestant adherent. Well knowing the Chinese way of making arrests at haphazard when mobs are concerned, and there being reason to believe, as was claimed, that the real rowdies had decamped on the magistrate's arrival, the priest interceded in behalf of his adherents at a personal interview with the magistrate, presenting this view of the case and asking grace for the men, if the magistrate on investigation should find them not seriously incultured. The Protestant missionary concerned sent to the magistrate a card asking leniency for his adherent if on investigation he were not found to have any great fault, but in the contrary case to punish severely.

Regarding the last paragraph of this heading your correspondent wishes to say that he wrote the allusions to the two priests concerned, without any personal animus. The alleged meddling in litigation appears to come under the heading of protecting adherents of the Church.

Regarding "Another Roman Catholic Riot" it is agreed to state that the man, though cangued, was not beaten; that on the cangue was written his crime as having broken the rules of the Church; that the hsien did not go in person to investigate but sent an underling for that purpose.

Father Silvestri takes exception to your correspondent's statement that "the regulation bamboo and cangue are to be found at their stations, as a rule." Though instances of the Chukiaopu type cannot be denied, singular instances, he says, cannot be said to be the rule.

There were not two priests there at the time as stated, only one, a Chinese.

With regard to the words quoted by your correspondent as having been uttered by the magistrate to the priest, Father Silvestri wishes it stated that the magistrate never uttered them to the priest, but that in speaking to the Rev. Mr. Rönning, he admits, upon that gentleman's evidence, that the magistrate then used them, as stated, representing that he had thus spoken to Father Gwoh.

Father Silvestri further wishes to add that the origin of the Chukiaopu affair was by no means that the priest in charge had any animus towards the

Protestant work. The man was not punished for attending the latter's meetings, but for using the name of the Church to oppress people. For this reason, some time after the riot, the magistrate on investigation finding him guilty of this crime, further punished him.

P. CIPRIANO SILVESTRI.

A. E. ANDRÉ.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is not often that the children of Shanghai are afforded the opportunity of seeing a pantomime. We have treats for the sailors; why not a matinee treat to "Aladdin" for the children?

I suggest that the Council take the matter up. One can hardly expect our City Fathers to defray the whole cost, but they might guarantee the expenses, vote a certain sum, and "send round the hat" to make up the balance. I am sure the amount would be speedily subscribed.

It will be little short of criminal if the Bandmann Company are allowed to depart without at least an effort on the part of the community to afford this modicum of pleasure to the rising generation.

I am, etc.,

SPERO.

3rd April.

THE HANYANG MEDICAL MISSION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We greatly desire to enlist your sympathy and help at this interesting juncture for our Medical Mission.

For many years we have carried on hospital work in a miserable native shanty, but have now succeeded in purchasing a magnificent site, where for many years has stood a heathen temple, whose principal idol is Hwa-t'o, the God of Medicine and Surgery. We are glad now to be able to replace this temple with a Christian Mission Hospital, where the poor may not only be healed, but also be brought into contact with the Great Physician, who is able to meet their still greater spiritual needs.

Towards the purchase of the site and the erection of the hospital (which will be capable of accommodating sixty patients) we have already Taels 14,000, and though this is enough for the actual building, it leaves us nothing for equipment, furniture, compound wall, and laying out of the grounds, which, with the necessary outhouses, will cost Taels 6,000 more.

There is no other hospital or dispensary in this large city and no other doctor, while the amount of sickness and suffering is appalling.

We shall be happy to send a photograph of the plans if desired, and as the buildings are already in progress, and we are anxious that the opening should not be delayed through lack of equipment, we shall greatly appreciate any help you may be able to send to us.

We are, etc.,

GEORGE A. HUNTLEY, M.D.

EMILIE BRATTHAUB, M.D.

Hanyang, 27th March.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.
SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

29th March.

(1) Sun Pao-ch'i (ex-Minister to France) is appointed Vice-Director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship.

(2) The petition of T'ü Lu, Brigadier-General of the Right Wing of the Manchu garrison of the City of Chinchou, Hupeh Province, to be allowed to resign on account of ill-health, is hereby granted.

30th March.

(1) Shan Chi, Prince Su, having left Peking on a special mission, his post of Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Manchu Banner Corps Organisation is given ad interim to Prince Po Ti-su.

(2) Sung Ho is appointed Brigadier-General of the Left Wing of the Manchu garrison of Chinchou, province of Hupeh, and Hsiang Nien is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Blue Manchu Banner Corps Organisation vacated by the former. Wang Shih-chen is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Yellow Mongol Banner Corps Organisation.

31st March.

Tsai Lin is appointed Salt Taotai of the province of Yunnan.

3rd April.

We have received a memorial from the Grand Secretary Wang Wen-shao stating that although his sick leave is about to expire he is still unwell, and he therefore prays to be allowed to resign. We grant the said Grand Secretary two more months' sick leave during which he is commanded to use his best efforts to get well again there being no necessity for him to resign his post.

4th April.

The following are commanded to resign their posts immediately and come up to Peking for audience:—Ch'uan Mou-chih, Provincial Judge of Anhui; Pi Nien-chang, prefect of Ch'ihchoufu, An.; Liu Shang-hsun, prefect of Ch'aochoufu, Kt., and Feng Shoung-ngéh, prefect of Chénanfu, Ks.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

31st March.

The Friendship of China towards the Powers.

A Peking letter states that their Majesties have sent a special edict to the Travelling Commissioners commanding them to emphasise the friendly feelings of the Imperial Governments towards all the Powers and also to state that a special Decree has been promulgated throughout the Empire sternly forbidding anti-Christian demonstrations and anti-foreign sentiments amongst all subjects of the Throne.

Shadowed.

The same correspondent reports that Prince Ching has of late been closely shadowed by persons said to be myrmidons of the Minister of a certain Power in Peking. Further that, suspecting this, the Prince got his men to shadow his shadowers, with the result that it was discovered that these spies have been wont, at the close of each day, to make

detailed reports to their employer of the Prince's actions, what places he had visited, whom he had seen and, if possible, whatever was said during the interviews granted by his Highness.

Proposed Chinese Mercantile Shipping Association.

A Peking dispatch states that the Shangpu has obtained the Imperial consent to the establishment of a Chinese Mercantile Shipping Association for the better protection and encouragement of the companies owning vessels trading on the coast, inland, and foreign waters.

A Progressive Mongol Prince.

Prince Palata, Hereditary Chief Prince of the Turgut League of Mongols, better known outside the western limits of the Great Wall as Prince of Ili, Outer Mongolia, who has obtained the Imperial sanction to travel abroad, is expected to leave Peking about the middle of April next. Prince Palata of Ili, according to our correspondent, has already ordered the numerous retainers and bodyguardsmen who accompanied him to Peking to return to their homes in Ili, keeping only one of the latter, named Taupai, to wait upon him in his travels. The Prince will first visit Japan and then the United States, where he will make a special study of the economy of the ranches and vast grazing lands and the wheat-growing regions of the States and territories in the West and middle-West. When he was received in audience the other day their Majesties congratulated the Prince on his desire to see the world, and hoped that other Mongol chiefs and princes would follow his example also.

The Most Powerful Subject.

It is reported in mandarin circles that, in view of the successful efforts of H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in introducing reforms in Chihli province and in forming a modern drilled and equipped army in the North, the Council of State Affairs intend to recommend to the Throne that His Excellency be also appointed Generalissimo of the Imperial armies of Shantung, Houan, Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang provinces.

2nd April.

SENDING CHINESE STUDENTS TO THE STATES.

By advice of their Excellencies Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-tze, two of the Chinese Travelling Commissioners, Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is sending to the United States twenty-six young men, graduates of Peiyang schools and colleges, who are to take up professional courses there, such as law, and civil, mechanical, and mining engineering, etc.

THE GREAT-HEARTEDNESS OF YALE.

We take the following from the "Yale Alumni Weekly," published in New Haven, Connecticut, of the 14th of February last:—

As the "Weekly" goes to press Yale is receiving the Chinese Imperial Commission (Their Excellencies Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-tze) and offering to them the substantial assurance of American good-will in the form of an invitation to fill two permanent Chinese scholarships already adopted an offer of ten scholarships covering tuition at Yale for four years, for which the candidates are to be chosen by the educational authorities of the Empire, and finally an assurance that Chinese candidates for graduate scholarships at Yale will be given every considera-

tion, with a view to eliminate the possible handicaps lying in the difference between Eastern and Western methods of training.

THE NANCH'ANG CONFERENCE.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that H. E. Sun Pao-ch'i, late Minister to France, is to be sent to Nanch'ang as an Associate to H. E. Liang Tun-yen, in the negotiations now going on in that city with British and French Representatives.

3rd April.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE GOVERNOR OF KIANGSI.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that Governor Hu Ting-kan, of Nanchang, has been cashiered by special Edict, but is permitted to remain in office until a satisfactory solution of the recent fatal riot there has been arrived at.

H. E. VICEROY CHANG CHIH-TUNG,

of Wuchang, has been commanded by the Throne to draw up a number of suggestions as a basis for future negotiations with the Powers with regard to a better understanding between Christian missions and the people of the Empire.

ABOLITION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

As already stated in these "Notes" H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu recently memorialised the Throne recommending the abolition of slavery for life. In China a slave is his or her master's property for life. Viceroy Chou Fu's memorial, however, limits the term of service for the slave to end with his or her twenty-fifth year, after which the slave is absolutely free. A Northern dispatch now reports that Viceroy Chou Fu's memorial has received the Imperial sanction.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE'S DEMANDS.

According to local mandarin report the French delegate at Nanchang has demanded, besides an indemnity of over half a million taels, the decapitation of five of the principal rioters and the cashiering of twelve civil and military officials of Nanchang.

4th April.

THE NANCH'ANG SETTLEMENT. A DOUBTFUL RUMOUR.

The "Sinwénpao" learns that the British Representative at Nanch'ang has expressed the idea that if an enduring monument is built to the memory of the late Mr., Mrs., and Miss Kingham in that city, the question of punishments will not be pressed.

A PALACE,

for the special reception and entertainment of foreign Ministers and visitors of high rank to the capital, is to be built in Peking, at the recommendation of the Waiwupu. It is estimated that the cost of such an edifice will be at least half a million taels, an expenditure which the Throne will be asked to sanction.

5th April.

Kiangsi Government Students for Japan.

Quite a number of young men, estimated at nearly forty, have arrived here from Kiukiang en route for Japan to learn various professions at Government's expense. They are expected to leave for their destination on Friday.

Sheng Kung-pao's Scheme.

It is stated that H.E. Sheng Kung-pao has proposed a scheme to the Throne in which it is suggested that a large loan, or several loans from foreign countries, be made, and the proceeds be devoted entirely to the redemption of railways now under control, or pledged to foreigners. The proposal, we understand, has been turned over to H.E. Tang Shao-yi, Vice-President of the Waiwupu, for decision.

Missionaries Wanting Arms.

H.E. Sheng Yun, Viceroy of the Shen-Kan provinces, has informed the Waiwupu that he has been applied to by the French priests of Ninghsia, outside the Great Wall, for permission to purchase firearms for the purpose of arming their converts to defend themselves from attack. In reply the Waiwupu instructed the Viceroy to refuse the permission asked for, as the mission are not permitted by law to purchase firearms. On the other hand, however, strict injunctions have been sent to the Mongol chiefs in and around Ninghsia to take extra care of all missions in their territory and by no means to allow converts and mission property to be molested, on pain of condign punishment at the hands of the Imperial Government.

THE S.V.C FIELD DAY.

The General's Annual Inspection.

By Our Special War Correspondent.

The weather was all that could be desired on Saturday, when the Annual Inspection of the Volunteers took place. As has been the custom for the last two or three years ceremony was almost entirely dispensed with, Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., who arrived from Hongkong the same morning, electing rather to see the men at actual work in the field. The operations took place in the stretch of country between the Rifle Range and the Waterworks, the south-western boundary being an imaginary line drawn from the Range to Macgregor Road. Yangtseepoo Creek was the eastern boundary. The general idea was that a force was moving from Woosung towards the Settlement. The special ideas may be summed up as follows: the force from Woosung detaches a small force from its main body at Hongkew Creek, with instructions to move in a south-westerly direction, and, if feasible, to get possession of the Waterworks; a portion of the defending force of Shanghai is defending the line between McGregor Road and the Yangtseepoo Creek. The attacking force was under Major Wedemeyer, and was composed of the following units: Light Horse, Maxims, and "A," Customs, German, and Japanese Companies. Captain Trueman who was responsible for the defence, had his disposal the Artillery, Mounted Infantry, and "B," American, and Portuguese Companies. The signallers were equally divided between the two forces. The enemy rendezvoused at the Rifle Range at 3.15 p.m. The defenders assembled opposite the Ewo Cotton Mill at 3.30.

In spite of the almost incessant rain during the past week the country was in splendid condition, and those who went

out to watch the operations were neither inconvenienced by mud or dust. Numerous spectators assembled at various points. They, no doubt, felt a keen interest in seeing that they did not have to obtain their baths from the Huangpu. Fortunately, as the result of the day's operations this eventuality did not occur, as the gallant defenders managed to keep the Waterworks intact. However, this is somewhat anticipating matters.

The Advance.

Shortly after 3.30 p.m. Captain Trueman moved his force forward to take up a defensive position in the country. The Artillery advanced up a new road opposite the Ewo Cotton Mill, until a convenient place was found at which the guns could be placed so as to cover the left flank. A portion of the Portuguese Company took the extreme left of the line of defence. Next to them were the Americans. Then, a little further forward, in a strong position behind a creek were the rest of the Portuguese. "B" Company took the extreme right. For the most part of the time the M. I. were engaged in reconnaissance work. The main body of the defenders advanced almost up to the Settlement boundary, where they remained, under good cover, to await developments. The M. I. scouts scoured the country in all directions, and before very long they located some of the Light Horse scouts, who were trying to locate the defenders' positions. Dispatch bearers went to and fro from the M. I. to Captain Trueman giving him such information as they had of the enemy's movements from time to time. The first casualty of the day occurred among the M. I. A pony threw its rider just before crossing a bridge, and then—fortunately not till then—toppled gracefully into the creek. When it emerged a thick coating of slime had completely changed its colour. I did not see the rider mount again.

The Action Commences.

The first intimation that the battle had begun came from the artillery, who from their position at the rear of the left flank commenced to shell a few detached parties of Light Horse who were out reconnoitring. The endeavours of the Light Horse to find out the defenders' positions were a failure as the men were well concealed and were not permitted to open fire. After a slight brush with the M. I. the Light Horse rejoined their infantry, who had now begun to advance in real earnest. The Customs Company, who first came into contact with the defenders, were on the extreme right of the attacking line. Major Wedemeyer intended to make two flank attacks at the same time, but "A," company, who were on his left, went astray in the country, and did not retrieve their mistake until late in the afternoon. The Customs advanced cautiously and skilfully, and had got close to the Portuguese and Americans before they became at all exposed. Directly the attacking infantry advanced, the M. I. went over to the support of Captain Trueman's right wing. Meanwhile the Japanese made a fierce attack on the centre, but they were repulsed by part of the Portuguese company from their position behind a creek, and the umpires put the Japanese out of action. The attack had now developed on the left and centre of the defence. On the right wing, for the reasons given above, it had not yet begun. The Customs Company being reinforced by two maxims, endeavoured to outflank the American and Portuguese by a south-westerly

movement. This compelled the latter to retire, and unfortunately, while doing so, the left half company of the Portuguese were ambushed behind a village, and put out of action for the rest of the day. The Customs Company however, found its way barred by the Americans, so they again moved slightly to the left, and were about to charge, when the "cease fire" sounded. In the course of their last move one of the maxims was so exposed that it was put out of action. A few minutes before the battle terminated the Germans had a sharp encounter with the American Company, an encounter which was indecisive on both sides. Throughout the afternoon, the artillery took advantage of every opportunity to shell exposed detachments of the enemy, and it was largely owing to their efforts that the left flank was not turned or driven in. When the "cease fire" sounded the defenders left and centre were in one long line behind the Ward Road Extension, while "B" Company on the right was just about to engage part of "A" Company, who by this time had begun to retrieve their initial mistake.

After the Battle.

Major-General Hatton went out to the range at 3.15 p.m. in Mr. Craig's motor car, to watch Major Wedemeyer's force assemble. He listened to the orders given, and watched the men move off. He then watched the operations from various points of the field. It was nearly 5.30 when the "cease fire" sounded, and the entire corps then assembled on the waste ground opposite the Ewo Mill. Here the force was drawn up in a compact formation and inspected, after which officers and men were addressed by Major-General Hatton.

Friendly Criticism.

He said that he had come to criticise, and intended to do so, but he hoped they would take it as friendly criticism. He had no fault to find with the way the rank and file worked. They had carried out their duties very well. What he was now going to criticise were the tactical dispositions on each side. The defence occupied far too extended a line. They had no means of reinforcing their line, and altogether neglected the principle of flank defence. On the other hand the attacking commander did not appear to have kept any force at his disposal for a concentrated attack on any part of the defence which might be found weak. The result of this was that two long thin lines were opposed to each other; the attack could not advance; the defenders were not forced to retire. He was glad to say that he considered the fire discipline and control very good. He noticed that the section commanders saw that their men altered their sights as the enemy came closer, and that they had their men well under control. He was very pleased with the general appearance of the corps, and with the way they had formed up. Their equipment was all right, and they looked like practical soldiers. The mounted detachments exposed themselves a little too much, but he recognised the fact that they were working in very difficult country, and had real bullets been used they would no doubt have taken the lesson to heart. For the rest, the object of the defence was to protect the works, and sufficient stress had not been laid upon this. Had a few men broken through the line of

defence they would have found the Waterworks unprotected, and would probably have been able to blow them up.

The corps then formed up in column of route and marched past the Inspecting officer on Yangtsepoo Road where a large crowd of spectators had assembled. This concluded the day's manoeuvres.

Major-General Hatton was Umpire-in-Chief and he was assisted by Lt. Col. Watson, Major Chichester, (D.A.A.G., Hongkong), Captains Davidson and Dowdall, and Lieut. Fearon.

Comments.

From a spectacular point of view the operations were not so interesting as those in which H.M.S. *Astræa* took part a fortnight ago. The attack did not develop nearly so rapidly, and when it eventually did develop the engagements were of an isolated and desultory nature. One distinct improvement may be noticed, and that is that communication between the Commanders and their units was kept up far more efficiently than in any other sham fight which your correspondent has witnessed. The signallers were kept busily employed, and the mounted scouts on both sides kept their respective commanders fully posted as to what was going on. The result of the day's manoeuvres was that the defenders succeeded in keeping the water supply of the Settlements intact.

The Parade State.

The parade state was as follows:—

	N.C.O.'s	
	Officers.	and Men.
Staff	6	4
Light Horse	2	34
Artillery	2	48
Mounted Infantry ...	1	21
Maxims	2	44
"A" Company	3	94
"B" Company	3	48
Customs Company ...	3	60
Japanese Company ...	1	33
Portuguese Company 1		68
German Company ...	2	49
American Company ...	2	34
Signallers	—	21
Ambulance Section ...	4	4

making a grand total of 594 officers and men on parade, out of a total of 720, exclusive of the Reserve. It may be interesting to note here that since the 31st of December last there has been a net increase in the active branch of 183 officers and men, while the Reserves have been strengthened by the addition of 102 men. Major-General Hatton expressed his approval of so material an increase in the strength of the corps.

Official Criticism.

The following has been courteously handed to us for publication:—

The General Officer Commanding South China was much pleased with his inspection of the S.V.C. on Sunday.

At the field day the tactical dispositions were faulty, and this he pointed out to those concerned.

The work was well done by all, and the practical care shown by the infantry in the use of their rifles was noticeable.

The mounted branches worked very well, and showed a satisfactory knowledge of the country, but the General Officer Commanding would prefer to see more use made of patrols by the commanders. Until this is done full advantage from the admirable mounted branches is not attained.

The turn out of the whole corps after the exercise was excellent, and showed that the men not only know how to put on their equipment, but how to wear it.

The shooting on Saturday morning both by guns and maxims, was a distinct improvement on last year.

The General Officer Commanding congratulates the corps on its increase by the Portuguese and American Companies.

Shanghai Volunteer Artillery.

The Artillery turned out on Sunday with a "possible" attendance of 52 men, and was inspected by Major-General Villiers Hatton at the Point, Captain Crossley in command. The General was accompanied by Major Chichester, D.A.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Watson, and Major Brodie Clarke.

On being brought into action the Battery found the range at 1,300 yards and the guns, despite their decrepitude, placed shell after shell on the target. The General expressed himself exceedingly pleased with the manner in which the guns were worked and the accuracy of their fire. He complimented the Captain and Lieut. Orr on their command of such an efficient unit, and made the statement, which was received by the Battery with the greatest amount of satisfaction, that he would see the Artillery were armed with a battery of modern 15-pounders in less than six months.

The Battery were exercised in field manoeuvres when returning to Shanghai.

The Maxim Company.

The Maxim Company was also inspected at the Point, and after watching them at firing practice Major, General Hatton said he was glad to see that considerable improvement had taken place since he inspected them last year, and that the criticisms which he then made had been acted upon.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

Inspection by General Hatton.

Monday was a red-letter day for the boys of the 1st Shanghai Company of the Boys' Brigade, for Major-General Villiers-Hatton, G. O. C. at Hongkong, had kindly consented to inspect them at their drill in the Town Hall. The recent riot has stimulated recruiting among the lads quite as much as it has among their seniors in the Volunteer Corps, and in spite of the fact that a considerable contingent is away at school at Chefoo there were seventy on parade. This number includes the members of the drum and fife band, which under Bandmaster Mansfield has made simply wonderful progress, seeing that it was only organised in January and was on this occasion able to supply a number of martial airs very creditably played. The rush of recruits has also exceeded the resources of the company's armoury and some of those in the ranks had to appear therefore without arms, but steps have already been taken, we understand, to supply these deficiencies.

When it is remembered that many of the diminutive soldiers on parade are not much past eleven years' old, and that the proportion of recruits is very large, the marching and other movements done were extremely credit-

able, and Capt. Hill and his officers have every reason indeed to be proud of their very keen and promising company. There were present a few parents and others interested, but many more would have attended probably had the interesting occasion been made more widely known.

Major-General Villiers Hatton, with whom was Major Chichester, D. S. O. and Lt.-Col. Watson (Commandant S. V. C.) arrived at 6 p.m. and was received by the Chaplain (the Rev. C. E. Darwent). After drill the lads were drawn up in inspection order and the General addressed them. He first complimented them on the smartness of their appearance and drill and then reminded them that, by belonging to an organisation like this, they would pick up much knowledge and experience, not only military, that they would otherwise miss. The spirit of emulation, for one thing, was encouraged and that was excellent, as until a lad tried to achieve an end he never knew how much he could accomplish. He believed himself that a great benefit would be conferred on the British nation if military training of some sort was made incumbent on every boy and youth, but until that was done, it was greatly to the credit of those who came forward of their own free will to be trained. He pointed out that by so doing they learnt such qualities as keeping quiet and obedient, very difficult for boys. Shanghai being a flat place a most important duty of those engaged in defending it was in keeping up communication, and this was very largely done by signalling both by flags and semaphores. It was a branch of service which he would like specially to encourage, and he had made arrangements through Col. Watson to give a cup to the member of the brigade who at next year's inspection should be found to pass the best examination in signalling.

The Chaplain, on behalf of the boys, expressed their sense of the honour the General had conferred on them, and their thanks for the encouragement he had given them by his inspection and the offer of the cup which would certainly be keenly contested.

General Villiers Hatton then withdrew and the lads were put through a short drill by their company officers before being dismissed.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A large and destructive fire took place in Foochow Road on Wednesday afternoon. The alarm was given at 2.45, and the Deluge were soon on the scene, quickly followed by the other companies. The fire started in a large native medicine shop at the corner of Foochow and Kwangse Roads. By the time the brigade arrived, the houses on the opposite (South side) of Foochow Road were alight, and fanned by the breeze the flames were making rapid headway. The firemen soon had several streams playing on the blaze, both from Foochow and Kwangse Roads, but the water only had the effect of driving the fire backwards, and before many minutes had elapsed a large native theatre was burning furiously. The Deluge engine arrived promptly and soon fed two powerful streams, manned by the Deluge and Mitholoongs respectively. The

latter managed to prevent the fire from spreading very far down the North side of Fochow Road. The former turned their attention more particularly to the South side. The other companies had on four or five streams in Kwangse Road and later the Victoria engine arrived and helped to feed these streams. The native theatre was doomed immediately it caught, and in a very short space of time but a mass of smoking ruins remained where it had stood. It was fully three-quarters of an hour before the fire showed any signs of abating. When it was got under control the following numbers had been destroyed, either totally or in part: 301-4, 359-362, and 365-7, Fochow Road, and 95-104 Kwangse Road. With the exception of the theatre (365-7 Fochow Road) all the buildings destroyed were native shops. The Deluge and Victoria engines were still at work an hour and a half after the alarm, though the fire was, by that time, well under control. It was nearly 6 p.m. before the coolie corps was left in charge of the ruins.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. A. P. NAZER TO MISS A. M. MACCALLUM.

A very pretty and popular wedding was celebrated at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, the principals being Mr. Archie P. Nazer and Miss A. M. MacCallum. The nave was exquisitely decorated with bamboo foliage, to which posies of white daisies were attached with lover's knots of white ribbon. Over the entrance to the chancel a beautiful white bell was suspended. Messrs. C. M. Bain, W. F. White, A. H. White, and A. J. White acted as ushers. Seldom has the cathedral been so full on an occasion as this. It may be truthfully said that the nave was packed with friends and well-wishers of the bride and bridegroom. As the bridal procession entered the Cathedral "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" was sung. The bride advanced to the chancel on the arm of Mr. R. A. Ord, who gave her away. She was attended by Miss May Price, in the capacity of bridesmaid, and two other bridesmaids, who unfortunately could not be present at the ceremony—Miss Law and Miss Ada Law—were present at the reception. The service, which was fully choral, was read and intoned by the Rev. A. J. Walker. Before the benediction the hymn "Oh, Perfect Love," was sung, and when the newly wedded couple had gone into the vestry the choir sang an anthem. "Blessed be the God and Father." Mr. and Mrs. Nazer and the guests filed out of the Cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception was subsequently held at the house of the bride's mother in Sans Souci Terrace, and here a large number of friends assembled to congratulate the happy couple. The presents, which were displayed, were many and beautiful; among them being very handsome gifts from the staff of Dodwell & Co., and also from many of the bridegroom's Chinese friends. The toast to the bride was proposed in a short but appropriate speech by Mr. Ord, and after the bridegroom had responded Mr. H. S. Goodellow, who acted as best man, proposed the health of the bridesmaids.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of white satin, trimmed with tulle, with a long Court train.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen. English edition. This is a book, in stiff covers, of 136 pages, full of the most excellent half-tone pictures, sent us by the agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., and giving the history of the company from its foundation in 1857, a full account of its services and its steamers, and maps. One thing is missing, the name of the only plucky first-class passenger who crossed from Bremerhaven to New York in the mailer trip of the company's first trans-Atlantic steamer, the Bremen.

Report of the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. This pamphlet of 76 pages, in stiff covers, contains not only the Report but also the minutes of the annual meeting, with correspondence, etc. A very interesting feature is the list of the officers of the Chamber from 1847 to 1905. The correspondence printed in full makes this a very valuable record.

The Popular Magazine. April, 1906. Again Messrs. Denniston & Sullivan send us the collection of 192 pages of fiction of all kinds. There are several serial stories, all carrying on the sensation with unabated energy from month to month, a number of always interesting short stories which are only accepted because they are interesting, and humorous paragraphs inserted where the stories do not come to the foot of the page. It is a capital magazine.

The Cosmopolitan. Vol. II. No. 1. The first number of the second volume of this popular local magazine comes to us in a red cover. Of the 80 pages it contains, 18 are devoted to the translation from the Danish, "The Apothecary's Daughters." Then comes another instalment of that very well-illustrated account, "Toward the Centre of the Earth," and the writer is justifiably severe on the people who have a mania for writing their insignificant names on famous places. The writer of "How I became a Griffin" continues to provide pictures that are even more amusing than his text. The Duchess and Countess on page 41 are most natural. "A Recruit" has a number of admirable half-tones, which all the volunteers will be glad to possess. "The Coffee Book" contains some half-tones, dear to racing men, and there are still a chess problem, a poem, and three other articles, so that the Editor may be heartily congratulated on the continued success of his literary venture.

The Excursion Journal. March 1906. This is a production specially intended for tourists in Japan, who, if as soon as they arrive they put themselves into the hands of T. Minami & Sons, the publishers, will be told where to go, how to go, what to see, how long to stop, and what to pay. The production is full of inviting little process pictures of Japanese scenery, and there are maps, and a mass of useful information for those who prefer not to be personally conducted.

NOTED MEN WHO HAVE HELPED CHINA.

II.

MARCO POLO.

What was intended as the usual lecture on Saturday last at the International Institute resulted in an enthusiastic celebration of the great Venetian traveller, Marco Polo. By the thoughtful courtesy of the Italian Consul-General, Major C. Norazzini, who had consented to preside, a delegation of the officers from H. I. M. S. Marco Polo, headed by Commander Como, came to the Institute in official dress, and remained to the close of the proceedings. Lieut. Count Gravina, the attaché for treaty revision, and Messrs. E. Ghisi and A. Riva of the local Italian community, were also present. In front of the audience room was hung a portrait of Marco Polo, and by its side a large drawing of the Marco Polo bridge near Peking. The Chinese officials were represented by H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, Treaty Commissioner, who was supported by three members of the Institute's Executive community, Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Wu Shao ching, and Yang Sin chih, and also by Mr. Mao, who was deputed to represent the Shanghai Taotai.

Promptly at five o'clock the Italian Consul-General was presented to the audience as chairman of the meeting. His address, which was given in elegant French, was interpreted into Chinese by Mr. H. I. Harding of H. B. M. Consular service. The address as transferred into English is as follows:—While thanking those who have conferred upon me the honour of occupying the chair at this meeting, I feel it is my first duty to heartily welcome and thank the representatives of the Chinese Authorities, and of the select public honouring with their presence the commemoration of a great Italian explorer, who with his discoveries has benefited not only Italy but all the civilised world. Special thanks are also due to Dr. Gilbert Reid who took the initiative of commemorating with his eloquent words an Italian personality. Italy is rightly proud of two of the most important discoveries which honour ancient civilisation, that is the discovery of China and Japan, made by Marco Polo, and the discovery of America made by Christopher Columbus, the first one made under the initiative of an Italian Republic, the Republic of Venice, which intended to create commercial relations with all the then known world, the latter one, under the initiative and on behalf of a king's son, the Kingdom of Spain, which intended to increase its territories with new conquests. It is not my present object to make a comparative study of the final results of the above-mentioned discoveries, but there is only one fact to which I should like to refer, and that is that China, discovered by Marco Polo, is now just as it was then, an unit in its territory, firm in its political as well as social institutions; while of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, the land only remains now, as it was then, the native inhabitants of the ancient race having practically disappeared. I am glad this evening, as an Italian, to state that the programme of the great

explorer Marco Polo, as well as that of the Republic of Venice, has been accomplished to the benefit of all the world. The markets of all the civilised world are now opened to China, in the same way as the Chinese markets are now opened to them; and the political relations between China and all the Powers are cemented by the best friendship. I am glad to say that I am here to-day, to represent the Government of the Kingdom of Italy with ideas and purposes similar to those of Marco Polo, when, six centuries ago, he represented in this Far East the programme of the Republic of Venice. I will now leave to Dr. Reid to illustrate with his words the journey of that famous fellow-citizen of mine, whose glorious souvenir is honoured to-day by Italy in the name of one of her men-of-war.

Dr. Reid, after expressing to Major Nerazzini his own thanks, as well as the thanks of those present for the honour paid to the occasion by his presence, and speaking such fitting words, read from letters of H. E. Li Hai-huan and His Honour the Taotai Jui Chêng, who expressed their regret at being unavoidably detained from being present. Letters were also received from Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., and from Mr. D. Siffert, the Senior Consul. Dr. Reid begged the indulgence of the officers from the man-of-war, while he addressed the Chinese in their own language. The substance of the address is as follows:—

In choosing not-d men who have helped China, a beginning was made with the Chinese Sage Confucius, who lived in the Chou dynasty. The second name on the list is that of a foreigner—or rather three of the same family—who came to China and did good service to China in the Yuen or Mongol dynasty. They were the three Polos, who journeyed hither from the Republic of Venice. First of all it is necessary to understand the political standing of the people and the rulers, to whom Marco Polo, his father, and his uncle came. It was the period of Mongol supremacy, according to Chinese history—the history of the people of Han,—this first foreign dynasty began with Kublai Khan (the Emperor Shih Tsu and known as Hu Pili) in 1280, but the real beginning of the Mongol rule was in 1205, under Ghengis Khan (the Emperor Ta'it Tsu and known as T'ieh Mu-chên). It was during his reign, ending in 1227, that the Mongol conquests began in northern Mongolia, stretched across all Asia to the confines of Europe, took possession of south-eastern Russia in 1225, and later pressed on to Hungary, Austria, and Poland, until repulsed at Leignitz in 1241.

The first to be attacked in China Proper was the house of Kin (Chin), a Tartar family from Manchuria, and ancestors of the present Manchu house. The Kingdom of Kin had had five capitals, the central one in Yenching, or now Peking, a northern one at Hiuningfu, a western at Tatumfu, a southern at Kaifêngfu, and an eastern at Liaoyang. The western one was captured by the Mongols, in Ghengis Khan's days, in the year 1212, and the central capital three years later. The Kin rule in China came to an end in 1237 by the joint attack of the Mongols and the Nan Sung, the then reigning house in the rest of China.

The Mongols then proceeded to vanquish the Sung house and take possession of China. Kublai Khan, in the first year of his reign (1259), crossed the Huai river and consented to make Kianguan the

boundary at the south. By 1273, after six years of besieging, Siangyang on the Han river was captured. Then in three years' time Linanfu (now known as Hangchow) the capital of the Nan Sung, was captured, and the young Emperor, five years of age, with his mother, was taken to the Mongol Emperor in Peking. The same year Changsha and Hunan were occupied, and the next year all the cities of the Canton province. By this time three-fourths of Asia had come under Mongol sway, with its different Khans; the Chief Khan or Emperor being enthroned in Peking.

One word as to the reigning family. The first Great Khan was Ghengis Khan, who reigned 22 years. He had four sons, Guji (Chich-ch'ih), Chagatai (Ch'a-ho-t'ai), Ogatai (Wo-k'uo-t'ai), and Tuli (Tu-lei). The chief rule fell to the third son, Ogatai, who reigned thirteen years, to be succeeded in turn by his son Huyak (Kuei-yin). The different branches had already begun to quarrel, and after a short period the Imperial throne was occupied by a son of the fourth son of Ghengis Khan, Mangui, and then by his younger brother, Kublai Khan. The latter reigned 35 years till 1294, when he died at the age of eighty. Thus of the four branches of Ghengis Khan, the supreme power ultimately fell to the fourth; Turkestan and part of Southern Siberia to the third; Ili and Sogdiana to the second; and South-eastern Russia along the Volga to the first. Another brother of Kublai Khan—that of the fourth branch—was the ruling Khan in Persia down to the Indian sea.

The first capital of the Great Khan, in 1206, was at Holin, somewhere in northern Mongolia, near to the route from Urga to Waliasutai. This was changed in 1256 to Kaipingfu, then Shangtu, north of Kalgan, and then in 1264, while retaining the latter, the chief capital was established at Peking, the Tatu, whose city and whose palace is the basis of what we see to-day.

With all this Mongol power and glory what was the connection of the Polo family? First Nicolo Polo and his brother Matteo left Venice in 1254, and Constantinople in 1260, crossed the Black Sea to the Mongol Khan along the Volga, moved south of the Caspian to what are now Russian possessions, to the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand, and thence north and then east to the Great Kublai Khan. After a short stay he dispatched them with a letter to the Pope, asking for one hundred learned men to come to teach his people. The Khan also provided them with money, horses and escort. They marched home in 1269.

The second journey, was with young Marco, 16 years of age, as one of the party. They journeyed by land to the Persian Gulf, then north and east through Persia and Turkestan, over the difficult and dangerous Pamir to Kashgar on the eastern side, and on by the main thoroughfare along Southern Mongolia to the Great Khan, who was then at his summer palace 100 miles north of the Great Wall. They reached him in 1275, after a journey of many striking incidents. They were all welcomed, but young Marco especially struck the fancy of the Mongol potentate. The young man studied the languages of the Court, probably more Mongolian and Persian than Chinese. In two years' time he had a position in the Imperial Council. Then came his first official journey in China, west through

Chengtingfu, Taiyuanfu and Hsiaufu, over the mountains to Chêngtu in Szechuan, south to Yunnanfu, west to Talifu and the borders of Tibet, south to the borders of Burma, east to Kueichow, and thence back to Peking. A second journey was directly south through Hochienfu, Chinanfu, Huainanfu, Yangchow (where he was appointed to rule for three years), Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, and to a port near to the present Amoy. In another voyage he visited Cochinchina and the Indian Seas.

After a venture of service in China, with an accumulation of much experience and of some wealth, they began to desire to return home, especially as the Emperor was now aged, and a danger seemed very real at the hands of the jealous officials. But the Emperor forbade their departure until a message had come from the Khan in Persia asking for a wife from a near branch of the Mongol ruling house. A suitable bride was found, and to escort her safely by sea no more suitable patrons and protectors could be found than the three Polos. They started in 1292, sailing from South China with a large company, in the suite of the bride; they were detained by storms in Sumatra half a year, sailed past India to the Persian Gulf, and then went northward by land to the Persian capital, reaching there in 1294. Having finished this pleasant task, though full of peril in many storms, they journeyed home to Venice, reaching there in 1295.

Once home in Venice, the Polo family built a large palace called by others "the million," as indicating its high value. In three years' time a war broke out between the rival commercial States of Genoa, Venice, and Pisa. Marco Polo was taken captive and imprisoned in Genoa for a year. With the aid of a fellow-prisoner, Rusticano, he wrote an account of his travels, which has been preserved in different manuscripts to our own day. While in Chinese histories it is difficult to find even the name of Marco Polo, there in the West, from a deep love of research, we may see two large volumes containing the original account of Marco Polo, and the extensive commentary thereon by an Englishman, C. I. Sir Henry Yule, with additional notes from a Frenchman, Henri Cordier. A knowledge of China is thus derived from Europe as well as from China itself.

Why should the Chinese hold in respect the memory of this Venetian traveller, distinguished, one might say, everywhere, except in China? First because of the help he personally gave to the powerful Emperor Kublai Khan. Minute information was given of all parts of China, to say nothing of other parts of the world, such as no Mongol or Chinese official was inclined or able to impart to an Emperor. Marco Polo was eyes and ears to Kublai Khan, who for many years had ceased his wars of conquest and military marches. From the printed records of Marco Polo one can see how full of valuable and interesting knowledge must have been the conversation which he freely held with the open-minded and inquisitive Mongol ruler.

A second benefit was in the favourable introduction which China received to the nations of Europe. Before, China, or rather the Mongol, had been held in dread; now a fairy-hand appeared on the scene. In the introduction there was no slight, ridicule, or contempt. Cathay was made attractive. For this reason, if for no other, the China of to-day should be grateful to Marco Polo.

A third benefit was the stimulus imparted to exploration. More travellers came to visit the Mongol Khans, and later on new routes were taken to China and India, leading to the discovery of a new continent. Popes and kings sent their travelling commissioners to the Far East, and century after century the story has been told to the scholars of Europe of this great Chinese people and of their connection with other races and tribes scattered across this Asiatic continent, the birth-place of the human race. His own story is marvellous for the breadth of observation which he possessed and for his keenness in seeking information of places and people outside his own line of travel.

For these reasons Occidental and Oriental may unite in their tribute to Marco Polo. Six hundred years have gone since then, but the interest taken in what he did and wrote are on the increase. By this gathering to-day not only are Italians showing their appreciation of one of their countrymen, but an attempt is made to make him known to the Chinese whose appreciation should be equally spontaneous.

After a few words from General Mesny on his personal acquaintance with some of the places which Marco Polo had visited and the routes he had taken, the conference came to a close by a vote of thanks, and the following appreciative remarks from Commander G. Como di S. Stefano:—

I am sorry I am not sufficiently master of the English language to properly express how grateful, we feel to Dr. Gilbert Reid for his lecture on the Great Italian, the Great Venetian, whose name appears on the stern of my ship. We owe to Dr. Reid our best thanks not only as sailors, but also as Westerners. China, everybody knows, has always duly appreciated the work of wise, kind-hearted, benevolent men like Marco Polo, and like Dr. Gilbert Reid. The west and the east, we hope, will join hands in the near future; they will be brought together to work in the most brotherly way for the common good. To this noble end, Dr. Reid, you have devoted your life, and we are sure you will succeed in attaining it.

OUR COOLIE.

WRITTEN FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

He is taller than usual, and dignified; listless withal, as to work, and indifferent to friendly advances on the part of way-side conversationalists. He could not be much uglier—wide mouth with well-coloured teeth spoil the beauty of his occasional laugh. He has no complexion at all. Before he talks he sucks in his breath, and the side of his mouth is drawn up—perhaps through nervousness—into a small snarl. As he goes about his work he talks to himself, repeating his instructions over and over again to make sure of them; thus fulfilling the letter of the law.

He is a man of settled habits. There is a time for everything. Tell him to take a letter at an unwonted hour, and he is troubled. "But I am carrying water now," he says. I sometimes call, and get no answer; again,—and there comes a muffled reply from the kitchen. After the third bellow, he will come to the door with a rice basin at his chin,

his chopsticks in position, asking with impeded utterance—"What is it?" What can you want with me now? Can't you see that I am having my breakfast? Surely you have the decency to wait till I've done?—are all implied in that tone.

Some friends were spending the evening with us, and the time went quickly. Suddenly there came a knock, and to my wife's confusion a voice sounded out: "The water is taken; please go and have your bath!" Yet he reserves to himself the right of interpretation. Some rules are most honoured in breaking, being but arbitrary, and inapplicable to present circumstances. So the supply of water for the morning bath is suddenly cut off, and when expostulated with, he says in a surprised way: "But you have not used it for the last three days!" Sometimes he closes the shutters in broad daylight. "The lamp is all ready," he postulates, "why keep open the shutters?"

One morning all the boots remained unblackened; and carrying out a muddy pair to him, we confronted him.

"But I had no blacking, master!"

"Well, why did you not come and ask for some?"

"How can I black boots without any blacking!"

A relative recommended him to us, when his predecessor left suddenly for his misdeeds. The said relative showed much zeal in sending for him. Nepotism is strong in China. We knew when he arrived. Here was no nervousness. A great voice in the kitchen proclaimed, as he washed his feet, his adventures upon the road. "Eh,—that train! It did go! The wind nearly blew one out!" The officials would not answer him when he asked for information. How was he to know the station! They wanted him to pay for another man's baggage, a man who had got out at one of the stations to buy some oil-twists, and could not clamber back again in time. And he buried his nose in a cup of fresh tea.

He was an older man than usual, and found it somewhat difficult to fit himself in with his unaccustomed work. Sweeping rooms, and cleaning windows—he had never heard of such foolishness! Why do it? Let there be reform in the house of the foreigner!

They perhaps did feel the cold, and needed a fire. If they could afford to burn all that wood and charcoal, why, let them! But he was not going to relight it in the evening, if they let it out in the day,—giving him that additional trouble for nothing!

And the management of the house was in the hands of a woman! He had to do what she said! He, a man of forty, to be dictated to by that chit of a thing!

One day in he came, a tall gaunt figure, and, with his chin high in the air, his head on one side, addressing one of the pictures on the right-hand wall, he protested solemnly against injustice. Not that he himself had anything to complain of; he had received sympathetic treatment from both of us. It was not that; but others were being misjudged. They were young, and he would go home. It might be his fault, and he would go at once.

There he stood with his straw sandals in his hand, ready for the long journey back. We soothed him, telling him that he was labouring under a misapprehension. That we were obliged sometimes to have a say in matters domestic; that really it was our house. It was good of him to help us in the house work and that we appreciated his services. Let him talk it over with the others.

We thought he had gone, but we saw him about as usual, with the same pre-occupied air, and we heard no more about it.

He has somewhat mellowed since then, and no longer protests, except in the little cough that clears his throat.

"Foreigners' ways are not our ways, and we must humour them," he says. "They are not as bad as they seem. They treat me well enough, though they do make such a fuss about little things that don't matter. Besides I have a family to support. I cherish a heart of long-suffering."

Do you not think, oh my indignant reader, that such a feckless one is unfit for employment? That such indulgence as I have herein shown is plainly responsible for his slighting of authority? Would you not yourself teach him better works and manners, or dismiss him your service with contumely?

But I frankly say that I have small wish to lose him. I might gain in his stead a more capable,—and less honest—coolie; for he is honest. Any attempts at the other thing are so clumsy as to show forth the novice. As when he broke the cup han off, and tried to stick it in its place again with some dregs of cocoa. We fear no such shallow guile as that. It is often with my wife, "Oh, that coolie;" but he knows his work better than a fresh raw-and-honest coolie, and I know she will not part with him. To tell the truth, we are fond of him, and I believe he likes us. To gain the affection of a servant, even at the expense of a modicum of authority and achievement, is not a thing to rail at.

R.

THE FIRST CLEAN-UP AT WEIHAIWEI.

A telegram has been received from the Manager of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., showing that the clean-up on the 31st March yielded in bullion 183 ounces of Gold, worth say about \$5,000, Mex., and 129 tons of concentrates, said to be worth about \$17,000, Mex., or a total of \$22,000, Mex. The concentrates are being shipped to San Francisco, under arrangement with a smelting works. The values of the same will be remitted by wire through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

PROF. OMORI'S COMMENTS.

Prof. Omori, commenting on the recent earthquake in Formosa, states substantially as follows:—

Destructive earthquakes are not rare in Formosa. In the course of 251 years, from the middle of the seventeenth century up to the present, 17 great earthquakes occurred in Formosa. Of this number, 12 occurred in the south-western part of the Island, namely in the plain extending from Kagi to Tainan, and the remaining five in the northern extremity of the island, namely in the vicinity of Tamsui, Kelung, or Giran.

The centre of the severe earthquake that occurred in Formosa on April 24, 1904, was a narrow belt of land parallel to the longitudinal axis of Formosa, and extending from the neighbourhood of Torokugai and Taikogai in the north, to Kanteibogai and Banshoryogai in the

south. The length of the belt was about 80 miles. The centre of the earthquake of November 6, the same year, was in the same belt; with the difference that the central area of greatest vibration extended from Torokugai to Shineisho, 35 miles long. The severity of the earthquake of April was two or three times as great as that of November, but greater destruction was caused by the latter, due to the difference in depth of the greatest activity of the earthquake. The earthquake of November originated in a shallower place than that of April. These earthquakes were caused by an almost perpendicular fissure being suddenly made in the crust of the earth. Other earthquakes in the South-western part of Formosa all originated in the same earthquake centre. This belt may be provisionally named "Earthquake zone of South-western Formosa." The zone is parallel to the direction of the main mountain range in Formosa, and theoretically liable to frequent seismic disturbances.

The earthquake of the 17th inst. was severer than that of November, 1904, but not so much greater, according to the seismographic record made in Tokio, than that of April. The origin of the earthquake was also in the "Earthquake zone of South-western Formosa," mentioned above. Probably the present earthquake originated in a shallower place than that of November, 1904.

The present earthquake was felt by the seismograph in Tokio, but the vibration was so slow and slight that it was not recognisable to human senses. The tremor began at 4.47.18" a.m. (1st standard time of Japan).

According to a report forwarded by the Taichu Observatory, the earthquake was heralded by a minor tremor, at 6.37.25" a.m. (2nd standard time), that is about 6 minutes before the great shock. If a good seismometer had existed in Kagi district, this and other tremors of the earth must have been accurately recorded, and might have given a warning of the great earthquake to follow them.—"Japan Times."

THE CLIMATE OF AMOY.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Meteorological observations taken at C'hambé, Kulangau, Amoy, for the year 1905. By F. A. Cartman.

	Mean Barometer Reduced to 32° Fah I. M. S. Level.	Mean Temperature Fah.	Mean Humidity 100 = Saturation.	Rainfall in Inches.
January	30.08	61°	76.6	2.42
February	30.08	50°	82.6	6.26
March	30.01	55° 5	89.6	9.21
April	29.90	62°	89.8	14.42
May	29.90	74°	85.7	2.46
June	29.64	79°	88.9	6.12
July	29.65	81° 9	89.3	15.06
August	29.82	84°	* —	10.08
September	29.94	78°	89.9	19.48
October	30.02	74°	74.	0.00
November	30.22	70°	75.	0.26
December	30.21	63°	78.	2.58

Mean for year 29.91 69° 3 83.5

Total Rainfall... 88.35

* Wet bulb out of order.

SINAI.

Summarising the new information brought to light by the expedition sent out to explore the peninsula of Sinai, under the leadership of Professor Flinders Petrie, Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen says, in the course of a very interesting article contributed to the "Globe":—

In the oldest Semitic temple arrangements and ceremonial which we find in Babylonia we see an exactly similar arrangement to that of the temple on the Sinai peninsula explored by Professor Petrie. In the lowest strata of the mound at Nippur—below the pavements of the temple of Sargon and Naram Sin, B. C. 3700—within a low brick wall forming the enclosure of the temenos, was a massive altar of brick work, the upper portion of which was still covered with the ashes of animal remains burned for sacrifice. In front of the altar and near to the entrance to the sacred enclosure stood two large terra-cotta vases evidently intended for ceremonial purification. The arrangement of the Sinaitic temple and that of Nippur are exactly the same, the latter being perhaps more primitive. Here, then, we have proof of the presence in the Sinaitic peninsula, at about thirty-eight centuries before our era, of a people whose religious ceremonial presented an almost complete agreement with that of the Semites of the Tigris-Euphrates valley. These discoveries, taken in conjunction with the numerous other traces of Semitic life in the wilds of Sinai—the holy wells, the sacred heaps of stones, and the Bethels which abound in the region—throw a new light upon the question of the Hebrew sojourn in this region. The arrangements of the Tabernacle—if stripped of the many fantastic additions of a later time—are exactly the same as those described above. The brazen sea, the laver, the huge altar of burnt-offering, are but a Hebrew form of the old Babylonian ceremonial. The Sinaitic peninsula maintained its Semitic character until long after the Christian era, and many of the ancient spots retained their sanctity, as proved by the Sinaitic inscriptions on the rocks, mostly the graffiti of Nabathean, Aramean, Jewish, and later Christian pilgrims. One other result of this expedition needs to be mentioned. The remains of Egyptian offerings, vases of glazed ware, figures, etc., found, show that the Egyptians were in full possession of the spot until very late, and especially during the reign of Rameses II and his son, the Pharaohs of the Oppression and Exodus, which renders it very doubtful if the Israelites passed through this region. Notwithstanding the labours of many explorers and archaeologists, Sir Charles Warren, Professors Palmer, Hull, Dawson, and

others, and the recent expedition, the settlement of the true site of Sinai is as far off as ever. This failure of the discovery of really historical evidence of Babylonian occupation may, we hope, lead to further explorations on the last side of Sinai, and especially in the old Midianite kingdom, bordering on the Gulf of Akabad. This practically unexplored region should yield material to solve several problems still before the archaeologist regarding the early Semites, and the extent of Babylonian influence in Arabia and adjacent lands.—"Japan Daily Mail."

NOTES FROM A CHINESE CONTEMPORARY.

A recent issue of the "Chinese Christian Intelligencer," of which the Rev. S. Issett Woodbridge is editor, contains numerous items of interesting news from Yunnan, Kiangsi, Shantung, and other provinces; the programme of an interesting conference to be held next month in Dongsan, Ché-kiang; an account of the meetings conducted by the Li Brothers in Shanghai last month, and many other notes of interest to native Christians. Nothing could be more conciliatory to China than the editorial of this number, based on the following news, which the editor translates from New York papers recently to hand:—

As evidence of the new attitude of China toward other nations, an Imperial commission is visiting this country. The commissioners will arrive in this city from Washington on February 1, and for Friday evening, February 2, the Foreign Mission Boards, with headquarters in this city, have arranged for a banquet to be tendered them at the Waldorf-Astoria. Hon John W. Foster will preside, commissioners will speak through their interpreters, President Butler of Columbia will say a word for education, Morris K. Jessup, Esq., for commerce and banking, Bishop Greer, Drs. M. H. Hutton and Arthur J. Brown will speak for the Mission Boards, and His Excellency Sir Chentunz Liang-Cheng, Minister of China to the United States, will close the speaking of the evening.

The following letter from the Chinese Minister to the United States in acknowledgment of the action of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in refusing to ask or receive punitive indemnity for the killing of the missionaries at Lienchou will be read with interest:

"Dr. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church:

"Dear Sir,—I have just received your letter of the 22nd inst., in which you are so kind as to communicate to me the view of your Board on the question of indemnity arising from the killing of your missionaries in Lienchou, China. I note with special gratification that it has been unanimously decided by your Board not to ask nor receive indemnity of a punitive character. I have lost no time in advising my Government of the conciliatory stand taken by your Board in this matter which, I am sure, will be greatly appreciated by my Government as it is by myself. I have read with profound interest the extract from a letter recently received from the Rev. John Rogers Peale, one of the murdered missionaries.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—Anv.

His words seem to me to have a prophetic ring. In his untimely death America has lost a noble son and China a true friend.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) "CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG."

THE WARWICK PAGEANT.

A UNIQUE HISTORICAL SPECTACLE.

STORY OF 2,000 YEARS IN 2½ HOURS.

A very interesting revival of an ancient form of drama is now taking place in England. Last year a remote Dorset village started the ball; this year the famous town of Warwick has picked it up with white-hot enthusiasm and is going to show its neighbours and the world in general what this kind of spectacle can do to revive the mediæval spirit of civic rejoicing.

The Warwick Pageant (2nd to 7th July inclusive) will represent in dramatic form nearly 1,700 years of the town's history. This is set forth in verse and text of a most direct kind, and is embellished with choruses, songs, dances, marches, and every legitimate spectacular adjunct. The beautiful lawn in front of Warwick Castle Conservatory will be the arena, and Shakespeare's Avon will be utilised for Queen Elizabeth's State barge in one of the most splendid episodes of the Pageant. For months past the ladies of Warwick have been engaged in preparing historical costumes, etc., designed from contemporary records, and when July arrives the citizens of the town, their wives, their children, and their friends will join in a simple and reverent representation of the eleven great episodes which have been chosen for production. It is expected that nearly 2,000 performers will take part in the Pageant, which will thus form a lofty and dignified panorama of the town's history. Moreover, the Pageant will be an incident in a great act of praise and thanksgiving. The festival will commence with a thanksgiving service in the Parish Church (which includes the famous Beauchamp Chapel) at which the Bishop of Bristol will preach; and on the following Sunday, when the Pageant is over, the Bishop of Worcester will be the preacher.

The Pageant is under the direction of Mr. Louis N. Parker, who is known in America as the author of several successful plays, and who is the originator of this unique expression of local patriotism. He has written the "text" for eleven episodes of world-wide interest in the history of Warwick Castle and town; and Mr. James Rhoades has composed many beautiful narrative choruses, which will be sung by fifty Druids. The first episode takes us back to the Roman invasion of Britain and the heroic resistance offered by Caractacus (Caradoc) to the conquerors, and the story of the first introduction of Christianity to the island at this period will be told in simple but very impressive fashion. How "The Bear and Ragged Staff" came to be the badge of the Earls of Warwick will be shown in the second episode; Guy of Warwick and the tale of how he slew the Dun Cow for his lady's sake and afterwards died in her arms are to be dealt with in very quaint style; and another scene will illustrate Queen Ethelfleda (Alfred the

Great's daughter) founding Warwick Castle just a thousand years ago. Bishops, priests, and knights templar galore appear in the next episode (temp. 1123 A.D.), in which Roger de Newburgh returns from the Holy Land and raises the Parish Church of Warwick to collegiate rank.

A most striking scene will be the "trial" and execution of Piers Gaveston, Edward II.'s favourite, by nine angry earls; and vying with this episode in interest will be the story of the quarrel between the "King-Maker" and Edward IV., as told by Shakespeare. A little known but very remarkable fact will next be illustrated, viz., the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as Queen at Warwick in 1553. Then, following on a very amusing civic spectacle, Queen Elizabeth will arrive in her stage coach, with outriders in crimson, and be received with great ceremony by her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Nearly 1,000 performers will be on the arena at this point, and the episode will reach its climax when the figure of Shakespeare himself, in a quite unique situation, is introduced. The last episode, in which William III restores Warwick after the great fire of 1694, will prepare the way for a magnificent final tableau, in which the whole of the performers will take part, as well as figures representing the fourteen Young Warwicks (in America and Queensland, Australia) grouped round a stately figure impersonating the Mother Town.

The idea of the Pageant must appeal to all who love ancient ceremonials for their splendour as well as for the suggestiveness of their meaning. It is to be hoped that many other cities of England will be inspired to imitate the example, and that the shire pageants will become as much a part of the national life as the country fairs. The germ of the idea may be expressed in Mr. Parker's own words: "If every city had its own pageant, a spirit of better citizenship and a larger interest in a great past would grow up."

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SILVIA.

FROM THE "NAGASAKI PRESS."

The German s.s. Silvia, which recently struck a mine when leaving Vladivostok for Odessa with troops, arrived here on 21st March for repairs. The telegraphic accounts of the occurrence published were by no means accurate and we have been favoured with the following particulars by the captain:—

The Silvia left Vladivostok on the 29th of January about noon with fifty-two officers and 2,027 soldiers for Odessa. The crew of the steamer numbered sixty. At 2.25 p.m. the vessel struck a mine which was submerged to a depth of about 17 feet. The mine exploded and made a hole on the starboard side, under the flat bottom, 20 feet by 12 feet. The soldiers became panic-stricken and rushed for the boats. One small boat was swung out without orders from the captain, and four men fell into the water and were drowned, it being impossible to make any effort to save them. The temperature was 26° centigrade. The ship was turned back to Vladivostok at once, steaming at

full-speed, but was unable to enter the harbour as several steamers blocked the entrance. The Silvia was laid alongside the ice at 6 p.m., the troops were given their supper and then disembarked on the ice, reaching the shore without accident. Five men who were wounded by the explosion were carried to the hospital which was abreast of the ship. The disembarkation was completed at 11 p.m. Water up to four feet below the 'tween-decks had entered the second hold, which was occupied by 338 men; the other holds were dry. When the water was pumped out seven dead bodies were found, all bearing wounds caused by the explosion. Seven soldiers who had fallen into the hold and were in danger of drowning were rescued by the crew. The Silvia proved to be a very strongly-built ship, as the ice-breaker only broke up 48 feet of ice, which was 36 inches thick, and the Silvia is 56 feet in breadth but she managed to push her way through. The Silvia was not beached but taken into shallow water for temporary repairs.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

From 21st Feb. to 1st April, 1906.

Date received.	From	Addressed.
21st Feb.	Nagasaki	Mateuki
27th	Amoy	Limsengkee
28th	Harbin	Broni Boad 2
28th	Vladivostok	Ichanchan
2nd Mar.	Yokohama	Hoepp
2nd	"	Moribeny
6th	Cheliabinsk	Knaza, Andron-nikowa
6th	Cheliabinsk	Kantora Ugolnyh
8th	Vladivostok	Sinorusse
13th	Moscow	Ditrihu
17th	Vladivostok	Schulh, 134 Broadway
17th	Konauchenze	Potoujnomou
20th	Vladivostok	Cebanow
19th	"	Veterinaru Gelkovu
22nd	Kobe	Yonchongtai
25th	"	Nartran
26th	Vladivostok	Meeiatuan Road, Hanwen
28th	Osaka	Yeemeiwha
29th	Harbin	Alliks Maisons Fres
30th	Tokio	She Mancham-fushuchi Sumaro
31st	Saigon	Advance

Law Reports.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 30th March.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUMAREZ, Judge.

A. JOVANSON v. F. C. HEFFER AND F. AYSOUGH.

This was a claim by the late steward of the Astor House Hotel against two directors of the Hotel for \$3,500 compensation for libel.

Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—

The libel which is the subject-matter of this action is contained in a letter of the 22nd of September last year addressed to Mr. Levy, who was then manager of the Astor House Hotel, by two of the directors, who are defendants in this action. It was signed by them, so far as I can gather, in their capacity of directors of the Astor House Hotel Company. The publication of the libel was contained in a notice which was inserted in three different issues of the "North-China Daily News"—the 27th, 28th, and 30th of October. It is a copy of that letter which was addressed to Mr. Levy and which purports to exonerate him from charges which were made against him. The letter is a strong one, and it not only states that Mr. Levy is exonerated but it states that Mr. Jovansen, the plaintiff in the present action, made these statements, and it characterises the charges made as entirely false and without the least foundation in fact. Now the circumstances of this case are, that the plaintiff was employed as steward in the Astor House for five months during the year 1904 from the 11th of February, when he left; and again on the 8th of October 1904 for a year down to the time of his dismissal in the month of September last. The circumstances which led to his dismissal were a quarrel with the manager, into the merits of which it is not necessary for me to go. There has been no justification pleaded in this action and therefore whether those charges were true or false does not concern the Court. However, the result of this quarrel was that the directors took the view of Mr. Levy in the matter and dismissed the plaintiff. Now the circumstances which led up to the publication of this libel were as follows: on the 16th of September the plaintiff had an interview with Mr. Heffer, the first of the two defendants, and laid before him a written charge against Mr. Levy. Certain enquiries were made, which, in view of all the circumstances of the case, seemed to have been reasonably adequate, and Mr. Heffer and Mr. Ayscough, who assisted him in the making of these enquiries, came to the conclusion that they were justified in writing this letter to Mr. Levy. So far as I can see they were entirely justified in writing that letter in that way. On the receipt of this letter there appears to have been a scene between the plaintiff and Mr. Levy in which Mr. Levy assaulted him. There was a summons taken out before the Police Magistrate of this Court and a fine was inflicted, and no notice of the trial appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Jovansen apparently felt himself aggrieved generally and seems to have thought it necessary to justify his position, and in consequence of that he published on the 28th of September an open letter which practically recapitulates the charges which he had laid before Mr. Heffer, and this letter was headed "For private circulation only amongst the shareholders of the Astor House Hotel Company," and he then repeats his charges and also makes mention of the circumstances which surrounded the trial in this assault case and its non-publication. I, as I say, have not to go into the question of these charges; it is not before the Court, and the motives which led

Mr. Jovansen to publish this letter are equally, under these circumstances, not before me. Now after the circulation of this letter some time elapsed and about a month later, on the 27th of October, there appeared this notice which was a copy of the letter which had been sent already by Mr. Heffer and Mr. Ayscough, the defendants in this case, to Mr. Levy. It is not denied that this letter was published by the defendants. Now, however much they may have been justified in writing that letter to Mr. Levy after they had made these enquiries, it does not follow that they are equally justified in writing to the whole world, as they do in a newspaper, in exactly the same terms. The defence in this case is the defence of privilege. They say in their defence that in writing this letter and in publishing it in this way they were discharging a moral and social duty. There are substantially in this circular letter two charges and they are under four heads. The first three heads practically impute peculation to Mr. Levy, and the fourth is a charge of mismanagement of the hotel particularly with regard to liquors and spirits being supplied by the Astor House and the Bar there in a way calculated to deceive the public. Now the defendants would be perfectly justified, after enquiry, in defending their servant; they would be justified in saying that Mr. Levy in exercising all his functions as manager of the hotel was not guilty of the things laid to his charge. He is their servant and they had a perfect right to defend him. Again, they, as directors of this hotel company vis-à-vis the shareholders, are undoubtedly entitled to show to these shareholders who have been misinformed in this particular way, that they are misinformed, and that there is no ground for the fourth charge that has been made. The question of common interest applies undoubtedly to the shareholders, but I fail to see how it can be said to apply to the directors and the general public; but they are entitled, having had these serious charges made, to go further than that and to refute the charges made against them by reasonable statements made in their own self-defence. The case which is most on all fours with this is the case of Laughton v. the Bishop of Sodor and Man. I have been very careful, not only in going through the cases cited but also in going through other cases on this matter, and I find that that is the nearest case of all. That case is one in which the bishop not only made an attack on the plaintiff in his charge to the clergy, but he also went further than that and sent his own defence, which resulted also in an attack on the other side, to the newspapers. That is very much what has been done here; the defendants not only wrote to Mr. Levy, but went further than that and sent their letter to the newspaper. Now that case differs from this in one very material point, and that is that the whole of the proceedings, and the speeches made by plaintiff which were being repudiated by the defendant, had already appeared in the public Press. If Mr. Jovansen had chosen to go into the public Press with this open circular, it would have been very difficult to say that a notice of this kind was not privileged. He has not done that, but sent his circular to the shareholders of the Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, and the letter purported to be for private circulation only. It is admitted in the de-

fence, or at all events it is stated, that he published this amongst shareholders. There has been a suggestion that it went beyond the shareholders, but there is no proof of that. If there had been broadcast publicity in Shanghai the probability then would be that this would have been the best way of meeting it. But no proof has been given and you have the reply in a newspaper of wide circulation—a reply to an attack made to a limited body. Under these circumstances one must look at the comparative circulation of the two. The circulation amongst the shareholders is confined to them though no doubt it might go beyond them, and it is suggested by Mr. Ellis that in a place like Shanghai it would go beyond them. The answer to that seems to me to be that the reply given by the defendants to the same people would have had equal circulation. Instead of doing that, they go and publish this in a newspaper which has a circulation, as one knows, a considerable circulation throughout the Far East. It probably would affect the plaintiff materially in any application for employment he might make in places of public entertainment of this kind in Japan, Hongkong, and possibly even further. It seems to me that the defendants have given unnecessary publicity to their disclaimer, and under these circumstances I must hold that the publication is not privileged. That is practically the only defence raised.

That this is a libel is not contested, nor do the defendants justify the statements contained in this letter. Malice is not a necessary element in a libel action unless privilege is established therefore the plaintiff, whether there be malice or not, is entitled to recover damages. But whether there be malice or not undoubtedly is a question to be taken into consideration by the jury when the facts come to fix the amount of damages. Now I am quite clear in this case that there was no malice on the part of the two directors who signed this letter. In saying there is no malice I mean to say that they were not actuated by any improper feeling towards the plaintiff. They did what they thought was their duty and they did it honestly and after reasonable enquiry. Now the circumstances which surround the plaintiff in his position out here are somewhat peculiar and they make it very difficult for me to assess the amount of damages which should be paid to him; and I feel that, as is acknowledged by the law of England, that in the case of libel damages are the province of the jury, however, with the material before me I must arrive at the best solution of the question I can. The plaintiff has laid before me a number of testimonials extending over a large number of years. They are all excellent. In this particular case he has had a quarrel with Mr. Levy and he has had to leave the hotel. That, of course, has nothing whatever to do with the damages in this case, but it shows what his position is. As I understand it, the way he puts his case is, that it is a very serious thing for a subordinate to make charges which are false against his superior, the manager of the hotel. The man who does that is likely to be greatly prejudiced in obtaining any further engagement that he is in need of. On the other hand, he has told us that he intended to return to Europe and he actually put an advertisement in the newspaper, I think on the 28th of October, saying that it was his intention to leave

Shanghai at an early date, and he also stated, in reply, I think, to his learned counsel, that it was his intention to return to Nice and get a situation there. Well he did not go and he says he stayed behind to clear his character. I can quite understand that a man carrying on business in this way would feel a letter of that kind standing against him here and his electing to take no steps to have it refuted or changed in any way would be a serious matter for him, and he would feel justified in staying behind and having what he calls "his character cleared." His position is perfectly understandable in that way.

Now I think that is all I need call attention to on the question of deciding the damages. I do not think they are anything like what they are claimed to be by the plaintiff, because he certainly did intend to return to Europe, and I do not think the defendants can be in any way made liable for the payment of damages which would not necessarily follow on their action, in view of the fact that the plaintiff meant to go away. However, I think he is entitled to substantial damages and I must assess them as best I can, which I do at the sum of \$750. There will therefore be judgment for the plaintiff for \$750 with costs.

Shanghai, 30th March.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. This was a motion by the plaintiffs for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. W. N. Symonds appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Teesdale for the defendants.

Mr. Symonds said the motion was for leave to appeal against the judgment which was given on the 16th of March by the Full Court. Counsel anticipated that the appeal was "more or less a matter of right," of course, providing his Lordship was satisfied as to security. Counsel also suggested that the shorthand notes should be sent home.

His Lordship said he was afraid the shorthand notes could not be sent home. He could not make them part of the record. His Lordship had read the notes and they had acted on them, and he found the notes were entirely satisfactory, but in order to make them part of the record of the Court the shorthand writer ought to be sworn.

Mr. Teesdale said he had no objection to the notes being included in the record; they were perfectly in order.

His Lordship said perhaps some arrangement could be made. He would consider it.

Mr. Teesdale asked that the amount of the security to be found by the appellants be £500, and that an order be made for the payment of the taxed costs which had been incurred in this Court.

His Lordship said he did not see why the defendants should not have their costs paid.

Mr. Symonds submitted that the costs were not usually paid until the appeal was decided. He referred to the *Empress of India v. Quanghai* case as one in which this was done.

Mr. Teesdale, on the other hand, pointed out that the costs were paid in the *Maria Valerie v. Pinguey* case, but with an undertaking to repay them if the appeal succeeded.

Mr. Symonds said that was a smaller case.

Mr. Teesdale said the dock bill was \$80,000.

His Lordship said he thought the principle was this at that moment: the appellant was in the wrong so far as the judgment went, and the respondent was entitled to say, "I want my money and I am entitled to have it." His Lordship thought that, unless there was a strong reason against such being done, the costs should be paid, and then if the appeal was successful the money would have to be paid back again.

After some further discussion his Lordship said the costs were to be taxed and paid, the respondents undertaking to repay if the appeal should succeed. Security for £500 must be found by the appellants and the costs of making up the record to be fixed by the Registrar. His Lordship said that his reason for this decision was simply that an appeal was often entered here in order to save time, and it was quite possible that an appeal would not be proceeded with after counsel's opinion at home had been taken. His Lordship was speaking generally, not of this particular case. Under these circumstances he thought it a great hardship that the party who won here should not get his costs. He therefore made the order for costs to be paid on the understanding that they would be repaid on the order of the higher Court.

Mr. Symonds said he might say that he thought he would have to appeal on this point of payment of costs.

His Lordship—Very well, I do not mind.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD. v.

WILLIAM JAMES GARCIA.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. C. R. Holcomb for the defendant.

Mr. Teesdale said the parties had arrived at an understanding and it only remained for him to read the terms arrived at to his Lordship. The terms of the agreement were:—The defendant is willing to submit to an order of the Court for an injunction to restrain him for a period of ten years from the eighth day of August 1905 (the day when he on his own accord left the service of the plaintiffs) from taking employment, or beginning, or carrying on business on his own account, or in partnership, or on commission, or in joint account with others, or from being engaged in any manner whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, in any business of a like or similar kind to that now, or which during the operation of the agreement, (dated the 17th day of August 1903 and made between the plaintiffs on the one part and the defendant on the other part, in which a provision against such employment fully appears and is a consideration for such agreement, the defendant from time to time receiving a salary stipulated therein) shall be carried on by the plaintiffs in Shanghai or within fifty miles thereof. The plaintiffs waive their claim in the writ for \$129.50. Each party to pay their own costs.

Mr. Holcomb said the terms of the agreement were a little broader than he had said, but the defendant agreed to judgment in the terms set out.

His Lordship entered judgment in these terms.

Shanghai, 2nd April.

J. J. GILMORE v. H. BENNETZ.

Plaintiff's writ asked that an account should be taken of all monies, and

partnership shares, and transactions, between plaintiff and defendant carrying on business in partnership together under the name or style of H. Bennett & Co., importers, exporters, financiers, and general merchants of Changsha, in the province of Hunan, China, under a partnership agreement made between plaintiff and defendant and dated the 4th of July, 1904. Plaintiff further prayed for payment of the amount due to him, costs, and such further and other relief, etc.

Mr. W. N. Symonds appeared for plaintiff; defendant was represented by Mr. L. E. P. Jones.

Mr. Symonds read the writ and said that all he was asking was that an account should be taken.

Mr. Jones denied plaintiff's right to demand an account. He contended that the agreement referred to was one that had never come into operation. It referred to another agreement which was only to come into force at the time Changsha was opened to foreign trade.

His Lordship said he thought it would be as well to have a defence filed. He understood that a sum paid as indemnity was now in the hands of the Consul at Changsha. He did not know whether this was claimed as partnership money.

Mr. Symonds said it was.

His Lordship said he proposed to order it to be paid into Court to abide the decision in this action. He would therefore make an order for a defence to be filed; for this money to be paid into Court; and for a further sum of Tls. 600, retained in another action, also to be paid into Court.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, 3rd April.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Assistant Judge.

TING YA-TIN v. W. SMITH.

His Lordship said this case came up on the 12th of January last. The defendant then said he had filed a petition in the Mixed Court and His Lordship adjourned the case sine die for the Mixed Court to give judgment. The Mixed Court had now, he understood, given judgment and found for the defendant Ting Ya-tin, so that now the defendant in this case must show why he should not pay this money in the claim against him by Ting Ya-tin. The claim was for \$314.84 money paid for and on behalf of the defendant, \$60 salary and \$133 compensation for wrongful dismissal, total \$514.84.

Plaintiff went into the witness box and stated that he paid \$3,140.84 for the defendant for whom he acted as compradore. The money was for household expenses. Witness had receipts but not in Court.

Defendant admitted receiving the money and said it was for office expenses.

Plaintiff said the \$67 was for salary due for twenty days of the month of November 1905.

Defendant said that plaintiff did not carry out his contract. He left his employment without notice and was away some time before defendant knew of it.

Plaintiff replied that he gave Smith notice that he was going to Soochow but when he returned he found the defendant had removed his furniture from the office.

His Lordship said if the defendant was prepared to pay the money

which the plaintiff had paid on his behalf then he would take a different view about the other claims than the view he would take if he did not pay it. If the defendant got the plaintiff into his business as compradore and got him to pay money which he could not repay it was a serious thing.

Defendant said the plaintiff worked a four months' boycott on him. He told people that witness had no connections in Europe whereas he had substantial connections in Europe.

In reply to his Lordship Smith said he was not in a position to pay the money to the plaintiff.

His Lordship said the defendant had got this man into his employ and took money from him—he had got \$314.84 from him which he could not repay. This kind of thing went on too often and it was very disgraceful for an Englishman to do such a thing.

In reply to his Lordship plaintiff said he did not get any security from the defendant.

His Lordship—Then you are a fool and do not deserve any help from anybody. If a man goes to another man and pays \$314.84 for him without knowing who he is and without any recommendation from anybody, he deserves to lose his money.

Witness said when he joined defendant there was another man in the business whom he knew, and when this gentleman left Smith took over all responsibility.

His Lordship said he should not allow he claim for \$67 or for compensation for dismissal. There would be judgment for the plaintiff for \$314.84 and costs and plaintiff could have his deposit of \$100 back out of Court.

Plaintiff asked that the defendant be ordered to pay the money into Court.

His Lordship said the defendant had said he had no money.

Plaintiff replied that the defendant had another compradore and office furniture.

His Lordship told plaintiff he could take out an execution or a judgment summons. He told Smith that the best thing he could do was to get this money and pay it.

Defendant asked what he was going to get for the loss of business caused by the plaintiff's action?

His Lordship said the defendant had received justice in the Mixel Court. His Lordship had seen Mr. Twyman who was sitting at the Court at the time the case was heard. Defendant must pay the plaintiff \$314.84.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 30th March.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

S. M. POLICE v. H. E. MORRIS.

H. E. Morris, of No. 2, Mohawk Road, was charged with allowing a dog, his property, to be at large unmuzzled on Mohawk Road at 6.20 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

In reply to His Worship, Mr. Morris said he did not deny the charge; it was quite probable that the dog was at large unmuzzled.

P. C. Coll (51), sworn, gave evidence that he saw a dog at large unmuzzled in Mohawk Road at 6.20 p.m. on the 22nd instant, and took it to Mr. Morris's house, where the boy said that it was the property of his master.

In reply to His Worship, Mr. Morris said that this was the second time he had been charged with a similar offence. On the last occasion he was fined \$15 for eight dogs.

His Worship said that on this occasion there would be a fine of \$15 imposed for the one dog.

Shanghai, 2nd April.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. (T. BHABANSHA) v. BHASARMAL AND CHANTOOMAL.

Bhasarmal and Chantoomal, employed at No. 3, Broadway, were charged with being concerned together in assaulting and beating one Tulsidas Bhabansha, on the 28th of March.

Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the defence.

The complainant, sworn, said he was in the employ of Teerathdas & Co., of No. 4, Broadway. On the 28th of March, the shop was closed about 9.30 p.m. and shortly afterwards witness and two other employees had their supper. After supper the other two went away—

one to sleep and the other to change his clothes. Witness then went to stand at the back door to wait for "the boss" who had gone to the play. The defendant Bhasarmal came up to witness and suggested that he should leave Teerathdas and come to Chantoomal at the higher wage of \$15, and instead of having to cook he would simply have to sit in the shop. Witness said he preferred to remain in his present employment. Then Chantoomal came up and made a similar suggestion, to which witness replied in a similar manner. Chantoomal then said to Bhasarmal, "Well, this son of a pig won't obey me." Witness said, "You are a son of a pig. Don't tell me that."

Chantoomal then told Bhasarmal to kick witness, and Bhasarmal did so. Witness went inside the shop and remained there. Some people knocked at the door and used abusive expressions, but witness remained quietly inside. When "the boss" returned home witness told him what had occurred and the defendants were then still using threatening language outside the door. "The boss" sent for the police and a constable came. The constable knocked at the door of No. 3, but got no answer.

Cross-examined—The disturbance began about 11 or 11.30 p.m. The back door was not locked at the time, as the "boss" was expected home from the theatre. They opened the door after supper to look out for him. The back door of No. 3 was usually shut at night, but witness did not know if it was locked. The Chinese coolie was lying down near the door, but was not asleep. Witness was in receipt of \$12 per month, wages from Teerathdas. Chantoomal employed more assistants than they did. The kick complained of was a very light one, and witness did not feel much pain. The kick was intended to be hard, but witness drew away and with the increased distance the kick struck lightly. Witness called all the crowd sons of pigs. Some of them had been in Court before.

N. Teerathdas stated that on his return from the theatre the complainant told him what had happened. The people next door were then still talking and abusing the complainant. Witness sent for the police. The row was still going on when the constable arrived. The constable knocked at the door of No. 3 and then all became quiet. On the advice of the constable, witness

went to the Police Station, but was there told that he had better take out a summons at the Consulate.

Cross-examined—It was necessary for the complainant to wait up for witness in order to lock up the doors. The Chinese coolie slept outside the verandah door, and as the shop was not closed when witness went to the theatre he had not the keys with him.

P. C. 103 gave corroborative evidence as to his being called to No. 3 Broadway and finding the door shut. When he knocked at the door of No. 3 and called out "Police" everything quietened down.

The two defendants were called for the defence and stated that on the night in question they were busy in the front of the shop packing up parcels for Tientsin. An assistant came in from the back quarters and complained that one of the employees next door was abusing them through the wall. He was told to tell the others not to reply. The back door was locked all this time and the key was in the manager's desk. It was impossible for the back door to be opened without the key. Neither Bhasarmal nor Chantoomal saw the complainant that night and neither of them went outside the back door. Bhasarmal only arrived in Shanghai on the 25th of March by the French mail steamer and did not know the complainant.

Mr. Home briefly addressed the Court for the defence, pointing out the absence of motive and the improbability of the complainant's story, and also called attention to the fact that while the defendants were busily engaged at the time, the complainant had evidently nothing to do and was the more likely to have spent his waste time in using abusive language.

His Worship said the charge against Chantoomal would be dismissed. The complainant and the defendant Bhasarmal would be bound over in their own recognisances of \$100 each, with two sureties of \$200 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for twelve months. For each party one of the sureties for \$200 must be his own manager. The complainant must pay the Court fees and \$3 interpreter's fee. There had been constant trouble between the two shops and it must be put a stop to. If there were the slightest recurrence of the trouble (and the police would have instructions) his Worship would call upon the then managers of the two shops to enter into bonds to keep the peace and for future good behaviour, and as sureties he would require well-to-do residents of Shanghai.

THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 30th March.

F. J. MAITLAND v. GEORGE COLLINWOOD.

This was the adjourned hearing of the motion by Mr. L. Andrews, counsel for the defendant, that the deposition of Mr. Willis E. Grey, residing in Northeast Pennsylvania, U. S., be taken by interrogatories.

Mr. Andrews filed an amplification of the deposition made by Mr. Collinwood on the previous day.

There followed an argument by Mr. Andrews (for the defendant) and Mr. J. H. Teesdale for the plaintiff, in the course of which a deed was produced transferring the property of the "Shanghai Times" and "Sport and Gossip" from Mr. Gray to Mr. F. J. Maitland.

After hearing the argument of counsel, his Honour held that the evidence of Mr. Gray was material and the application of defendant's counsel would be granted. Counsel for the defence must have his interrogatories ready to be forwarded by the next day's mail and counsel for the plaintiff must also have his cross-interrogatories ready.

Mr. Teendale asked that the defendant be ordered to deposit in Court the amount of the claim, pending trial.

His Honour said this was an unusual application, but he would consider the law and render a decision next day. The defendant would, however, be ordered to deposit security for the costs of the commission to take Mr. Gray's evidence.

Shanghai, 4th April.

Before JAMES L. RODGERS, Esq.,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

AMERICAN PEOPLE v. J. F. TAVARES.

J. F. TAVARES, unemployed, of No. 22, Seward Road, was charged with assaulting a riehsha coolie on Woosung Road on the 31st of March, and further with assaulting native P. C. 577 whilst in the execution of his duty at the same time and place.

Evidence was given by the complainant to the effect that after a collision between his riehsha and the defendant's bicycle, the defendant struck him and kicked him in the abdomen. Witness called a policeman and the defendant rode away, but was caught by the policeman and taken to the Hongkew station.

Native P. C. 577 and another Chinese witness gave corroborative evidence.

The defendant said that the collision was caused by the fault of the complainant. Witness was hurt in the collision and in his pain and excitement he struck the complainant two or three blows. He then called a native policeman to give the complainant in charge, but the policeman took the complainant's part and took witness to the station, holding him by the arm all the way.

His Honour said that according to the certificate from St. Luk's Hospital, the complainant was not hurt. The defendant would be dismissed with a caution, upon paying the costs of the case.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 4th April.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Coroner.

Re THE DEATH OF WILLIAM BELL.

An inquest was opened at 5, North Honan Road, Wednesday morning to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of William Bell, who was found dead in his house early in the morning.

Joe Frost, sworn, said that he identified the body the Coroner had just viewed as that of William Bell. He last saw deceased at 5.30 p.m. the preceding day, in his office. Deceased was manager of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., and he was doing his work as usual. At 7 a.m. that morning a coolie came to witness's house and reported "master have die." Witness went round and found deceased on his bed in the position in which the Coroner saw him.

The inquest was adjourned until 10 a.m. next day at the Supreme Court.

HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF WEIHAIWEI.

Saturday, 31st March, 1906.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Judge.

R. v. CH'U HSING-NAN AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT.

The questions here in issue are:—

(1) Is His Majesty's Government or are the defendants entitled to these lands?

(2) If the defendants are entitled, can His Majesty's Government buy them out compulsorily; and

(3) If so, how ought the price to be determined?

To answer (1) I must first decide what law is applicable. The Territory of Weihaiwei was leased by the Emperor of China to His Majesty's Government [by the Convention of 1st July 1898 which provides that the King shall have sole jurisdiction within that Territory. The exercise of this jurisdiction is regulated by the Weihaiwei Order in Council of 24th July 1901, article 19 of which lays down that the King's jurisdiction is to be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with the law for the time being in force in England. The law of England is that land and its incidents are subject to the *lex situs*; if the framers of the Order in Council had intended to vary this rule a well-known canon of construction requires that such an intention being to alter the common law, should be explicitly stated; but there is no hint of such an intention. It was suggested on behalf of the Crown that English law in regard to land situated in England ought to be applied, but in the absence of any such explicit provision this seems to me an impossible interpretation of the Order, unless indeed China is to be classed among uninhabited and barbarous countries (Adv. Gen. of Bengal v. Ranees Surnomoye Dosssee, 2 Moore P. C. Rpts. N. S. p. 59). She is certainly not uninhabited; nor, from a legal point of view, as it seems to me, barbarous; she has had for many centuries a system of land tenure and title and customary law. In this very case one of the defendants—a small farmer—produced a title deed dated 1744, drawn in the same form as that used to-day. I hold therefore that the *lex situs*, i.e., Chinese law, ought to be applied.

A great part of the land in question consists of sea beach and river bed incapable of cultivation; this by Chinese law is Kuan Huang—Government waste—and belongs to the Crown. (cf. Staunton's Penal Laws of China p. 94). This principle is well known, but I may refer to a recent case at Huchou reported in the "N.-C. Herald" of 23rd March, where the Huchou magistrate acted on this rule. Accretions are likewise the property of the Government until the neighbouring proprietor has obtained a title which he can usually do by payment of land tax and in addition sometimes of a fine: this is common practice in Shanghai. In regard to so much of the land as has been bona fide cultivated and on which land tax has been paid, there is no dispute, for generally the Government admit the title of the several defendants. Land required by the Government can be taken at an

equitable rate; this is particularly provided by the Weihaiwei Convention of 1898. An equitable rate would in my opinion be the market value of the land looking to its position and suitability for building or cultivation, and in the latter case to the kind of crop that could be raised, plus 15 per cent for disturbance.

So far as the several claims are not settled below, they are referred to the Registrar to apply the above principles and report. There is no order as to costs.

The seventeen cases are then dealt with in detail upon the above principles.

DANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd April.

Before T. RAASCHOU, Esq., Consul.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

v. F. TIMM.

This was a suit to recover Tls. 50, the charge of the Health Department for the Pasteur treatment to defendant's infant son.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour delivered judgment as follows:—

The providing of hospitals and of medical treatment of various kinds against payment comes within the acknowledged sphere of municipal enterprise and has constantly been approved by the ratepayers. The plaintiffs therefore have undoubtedly a legal right to charge a fee for medical treatment at their institutions.

Whether a particular kind of treatment should be provided free to everybody, is a matter for the decision of the ratepayers, but defendant has not produced any evidence that the ratepayers have decided that the Pasteur treatment is to be rendered free of charge.

The defendant has claimed that the fact of his son being bitten was the result of a culpable negligence on the part of the municipal police. The plaintiffs, however, have not given any guarantee that there will be no unmuzzled dogs in the streets of Shanghai, which in fact is impossible to effect, as long as dogs are kept by the inhabitants, and even if the police had enforced the muzzling regulations most rigidly, the same accident might have happened.

The fact that defendant's son was bitten was therefore not the direct consequence of the alleged negligence, and already for that reason the plaintiffs are not responsible.

CLARK'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIX-

TURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADV.

The defendant also raises the point that some people are not charged any fee at all. How the plaintiff's discretionary authority in this respect is exercised is a matter for consideration at the ratepayers' meeting, but not for this Court to express an opinion about.

Defendant must pay the amount of fifty taels to the plaintiffs within three days from the notification of this judgment to him and the costs of the case.

NORWEGIAN CONSULAR COURT

Shanghai, 3rd April.

Before T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Acting Consul.

SING TAI-SHENG v. THORESEN & Co.

In this case Mr. L. Andrews and Mr. Cainadan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. O. Janson represented the defendants.

The petition of the plaintiff was as follows:—(1) That he is the subject of the Chinese Empire. (2) That defendant is a subject of the Kingdom of Norway and within the jurisdiction of this Court. (3) That on or about the 30th November, 1904, plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement whereby defendant agreed to build for the plaintiff a launch for which plaintiff agreed to pay the sum of Tls. 5,700 on the conditions mentioned in said contract to which plaintiff more specifically refers and makes part of this petition. (4) That defendant completed the building of said launch and delivered same to plaintiff on or about September 5th, 1905, at Shanghai and that thereupon plaintiff paid to defendant the balance of the contract price of said launch in accordance with the terms of said contract. (5) That on or about the 13th of September, 1905, while the said launch was lying moored to a wharf at Hangchow an explosion occurred on board the said launch causing the launch to sink to the bottom of the river. (6) That the said explosion was caused wholly by the faulty construction of the said launch and more particularly of the tank for storing gasoline therein. (7) That plaintiff has requested defendant to make good the loss to him caused by said explosion but defendant has entirely failed to do so. (8) That in the said explosion on the launch two Chinese employees of the plaintiff were killed and six were badly injured causing plaintiff a loss of Tls. 3,000 paid as indemnity including funeral expenses and doctor's bills. (9) That owing to the loss of the use of said launch plaintiff has been unable to carry on a great deal of his business and has been damaged in the sum of Tls. 3,000.

Your petitioner therefore prays that judgment may be given against the defendant: (1st.) For the sum of Tls. 5,700 being the amount paid by plaintiff to defendant for the construction of the launch. (2nd.) The interest at 7 per cent from the 13th September 1905 up to date of judgment. (3rd.) For the sum of Tls. 6,000 for damages as aforesaid in paragraphs 8 and 9. (4th.) The costs of this action and such other and further relief as to your Honourable Court may seem meet.

The defendants' answer was as follows:—

1.—The defendants admit paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the petition and beg to mention that the launch was built for the purpose of chasing pirates and salt

smugglers on the rivers and canals in the Chékiang Province.

2.—With regard to paragraph 4 of the petition the defendants admit that the balance of the contract price was duly paid to them. The defendants say that previous to this payment, the launch had been taken over by the plaintiff after a formal trial trip had been made and after everything had been inspected and found to be in perfect order according to the statements of the contract.

(3) The defendants admit paragraph 5. (4) With regard to paragraph 6 the defendants do not admit the explosion having been caused by gasoline.

(5) In answer to the allegations in the said paragraph the defendants say that these are inconsistent with the matter above stated, the defendants do not admit same.

(6).—With regard to paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the petition the defendants crave leave to refer to the said contract in which is stated that the material and manufacture are not guaranteed in case the defects or the imperfections are caused by an accident, misuse, or neglect.

The defendants therefore pray this Honourable Court to dismiss the plaintiff's petition with cost.

Mr. Andrews applied for an adjournment for two weeks on account of the plaintiff and the witnesses being in Hangchow.

The case was adjourned until the 17th inst.

Shanghai, 3rd April.

Before T. RAASCHOU, Esq., Acting
Consul, and Captain DANNEVIG,
Nautical Assessor.

DONG TSZE-VAN, THE OWNER OF THE CHINESE JUNK, KINMURZUN, and YIH TAI-SUN, and WONG ZUN-SHUN, THE OWNERS OF THE CARGO, PLAINTIFFS v. THE OWNERS OF THE NORWEGIAN S.S. SKULD AND HER CARGO, DEFENDANTS.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and R. N. Macleod for defendants.

PETITION.

The petition was as follows:—

1.—The plaintiffs have suffered damage by reason of a collision between the junk Kinmurzun (the property of the plaintiff, Dong Tsze-van) and the defendants' steamship Skuld which was solely caused by the negligent navigation of the Skuld as hereinafter appears.

2.—At about 8 a.m. on the 25th day of December, 1905, the Kinmurzun, a Chinese junk, of which the plaintiff Dong Tsze-van was the owner, and manned by a crew of 14 hands all told, was inward bound to Shanghai at Woosung. The wind was North-Westerly, a light breeze, slight rain but clear, and the tide was ebbing. At about 10 a.m. the flood made and the Kinmurzun proceeded on her way up the Huangpu river by tacking under sail at a speed of about five knots an hour. A good look-out was being kept on board her.

3.—Between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. being then in midchannel, the Kinmurzun was proceeding on the starboard tack and those on board saw about 1,000 yards distant the steamship Skuld outward bound steering a straight course down river North of midchannel. After completing the starboard tack the Kinmurzun was brought round on the port tack heading about North-

East. The flood was then making about three knots. After making a short distance on this tack those on board the Kinmurzun observed that the Skuld was heading for the Kinmurzun and coming on at a great speed and causing danger of collision. The helm of the Kinmurzun was then put hard astarboard as the only chance of avoiding a collision but the Skuld came on and with her stem and starboard bow struck the Kinmurzun on her starboard side near the stern, doing her great damage.

4.—The collision took place at about 11 a.m. about 500 feet from the North-bank of the river above Soey Chee Cotton mill.

5.—The Skuld improperly neglected to keep clear of the Kinmurzun.

6.—The Skuld improperly neglected to stop or slacken speed or anchor in due time or at all.

7.—A good look-out was not kept on board the Skuld.

8.—The Skuld improperly failed to keep in midchannel to the South of midchannel, i.e. to her starboard side of the fairway.

9.—Those on board the Skuld improperly neglected to comply with articles 20, 23, and 29 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

10.—The Skuld offered no assistance to the Kinmurzun after the collision but after freeing herself kept on her course.

11.—Further the plaintiffs say that the said collision and the damage consequent thereon were solely caused by the negligent and improper navigation of the Skuld by the defendants or their servants and were in no way caused or contributed to by any fault or default of the Kinmurzun.

12.—The plaintiffs' claim consists of the following items:—

	JUNK.	Tls.
(1) The value of the junk Kinmurzun	4,200.00	
CARGO.		
(2) Value of 53 packages of oil at Tls. 15	795.00	
(a) Damage to cargo of bean cake	90.00	
(b) Damage to the 417 packages of oil	1,876.05	
(c) Expenses incurred in salvaging a portion of the cargo	203.58	
CREW'S EFFECTS.		
(3) Damage to the personal effects of the crew	125.06	
Total	Tls. 7,293.39	

Together with interest at 7 per cent per annum on the said sum of Tls. 7,289.39 until judgment.

The plaintiffs therefore pray: (1) Judgment pronouncing for the claim of the plaintiffs. (2) The costs of the said action. (3) Such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

ANSWER.

The answer of the above-named defendants to the petition herein sheweth as follows:—

1 The defendants deny each and all of the allegations set out in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the petition.

2. In answer to paragraph 2 of the said petition the defendants admit that the wind was North-Westerly, a light breeze, that there was a slight rain, but that the weather was clear, and that the tide was ebbing at Woosung at 8 a.m. on the 25th day of December 1905. The defendants also admit that the flood tide made at about 10 a.m. The defendants have no knowledge of the other allegations contained in paragraph 3 of the petition and

leave the plaintiffs to prove the same, but the defendants deny that a good look-out was being kept on board the Kimmurzun.

3. At 10.40 a.m. the s.s. Skuld (of a registered tonnage of 947 and with a crew of 28 hands all told of whom six were Europeans) came out of the Old Dock on the North side of the river and proceeded down river in midchannel between the Shanghai bank and the buoys in the middle of the river. At about 10.45 a.m. the engines were put full speed ahead and the Skuld proceeded at the rate of five miles over the ground. The tide at such time was making about three knots. The captain and pilot were on the bridge, the chief officer and boatswain on the fore-castle, and the second officer at the helm. Shortly after those on board the Skuld observed a number of Chinese junks further down the river tacking from one side of the river to the other, and one prolonged blast of the steam whistle was sounded to warn such junks of the approach of the s.s. Skuld, and such signal was repeated at intervals. One of the junks (which turned out to be the Kimmurzun) when she had completed her port tack came on to the starboard tack followed by two other junks. At that time the Skuld was about abreast of the Norwegian steamer Hawk which was lying at anchor directly below the lowest buoy. The Skuld again blew one prolonged blast and stopped her engines. The Kimmurzun, after proceeding for a short time on the starboard tack, was observed to come round to the wind as if intending to turn on to the port tack again, but she missed stays. In order to avoid collision and as soon as she could do so without running into the Hawk, the Skuld ported her helm. The Kimmurzun was observed to come more to port and to continue on the starboard tack, and as soon as it was possible to do so without colliding with the Hawk the engines of the Skuld were put full speed astern in order to minimise the effect of the collision which was then inevitable. The Skuld remained stationary over the ground almost directly ahead of the Hawk but going through the water at the rate of about three knots, and the Kimmurzun came on and the stem and the starboard bow of the Skuld struck the starboard side of the Kimmurzun. In order to get clear and to avoid colliding with the Hawk, the Skuld starboarded her helm and put her engines full speed ahead, but finding that she swung very quickly to port the helm was put hard astern. The Skuld and the Kimmurzun together continued to sheer towards the Shanghai bank and the Kimmurzun was left with her port side across the bow of the second junk which had anchored. The Skuld drifted clear and also anchored.

4. The Kimmurzun improperly neglected to stop, or turn, or anchor in due time, or at all.

5. A good look-out was not being kept on board the Kimmurzun.

6. Those on board the Kimmurzun improperly neglected to comply with article 29 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

7. The said collision and any damage consequent thereon were caused solely by the reckless negligence and improper navigation of the Kimmurzun and the imprudent and unskillful seamanship of the plaintiffs or their servants, and were in no way caused or contributed to by any fault or default of the Skuld or those on board her.

8. The defendants deny the damages set out in the said petition.

The Court took the evidence of Hsia Foh-lu the lodah of the junk, and adjourned at 6 p.m. until Wednesday at 9.30 a.m.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DROPSY.

CURED 1½ YEARS.

Miss A. M. Steadman, living at 130, Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London, England, says:—"I wish I could tell you how thankful I am for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done me. They have saved my life. Before I began using them, the doctor said I couldn't live another three months, but that was a year and a quarter ago, and I'm as well to-day as ever I was in my life."

"Before using Doan's Pills I was suffering from Bright's disease and dropsy. My body was so swollen that I couldn't get my clothes or boots on; the pains in my back were fearfully agonising, and I could hardly breathe. Though I went under hospital treatment, and the best of medical advice, I kept getting worse and worse until I began with Doan's Pills. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, for it did me good from the first, and although it was a year and a quarter ago that I was cured, I am still in splendid health."

Women who suffer from pain or dull ache in the back, loins or sides, from dizzy spells, rheumatic twinges, urinary troubles, gravel, sciatica, flatulence, headaches—women who are nervous, irritable, moody—women who can't stop, can't eat, can't sleep, and who seldom smile—are recommended to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills; for Doan's Pills help the kidneys to purify the blood and drive out the dissolved or crystallised poisons that—when kept back in the body by clogged kidneys—cause fatal kidney complaints such as dropsy, stricture, Bright's disease and diabetes.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/9 a box, or 13/9 for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England. Post free on receipt of price.

BIRTH.

J. OKSON.—On the 31st of March, 1906, at 1, Soochow Road, the wife of J. W. Jackson, M.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KIRKHOPE—HOGGARTH.—On the 4th of April, 1906, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, Hugh Kirkhope, bachelorette, to Agnes Moffat, second daughter of Thomas Hoggarth, Bath, England.

NAZER—MAOCALLUM.—On the 4th of April, 1906, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Archibald Pain Nazer, eldest son of the late John Stewart Nazer, Shanghai, to Alice Mary, only daughter of the late Alex. MacCallum and Mrs. MacCallum, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

ROSE.—On the 30th of March, 1906, at 17, Dent Road, George Henry Rose, aged 29 years.

LEWIS.—On the 2nd of April, 1906, Henry Lewis, Yangtze pilot, native of U.S.A., aged 71 years.

BELL.—On the 4th of April, 1906, at his residence, No. 5, North Hunan Road, William Bell, aged 49 years.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SUITAI, 30th Mar.—For Hankow—Miss Rantoul, Messrs. A. N. Rantoul and Ingersoll Amory.

Per str. TONKIN, 30th Mar.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Parrish, Messrs. J. O. P. Bland, Siddie, Y. Nawaaki, Osate, Lundholm, P. L. Suenson, Moar, and Taidoro Kroppar. For Saigon—Messrs. Roumanachou, Soulemankan, and Marque Henri. For Singapore—Mrs. and Miss R. and B. Goldenberg, Mrs. Kanri Nada, Mrs. Haron Matsumoto, Messrs. R. Freeman, Baker, Zerner, and Solomon Joseph Hayeem. For Marseilles—Mrs. and Miss Moninot, Miss Rozier, Mr. and Mrs. Chenet, Mrs. Coelling, Sister Emmanuel, Lieut. G. Giffard and Vitali, Comdts. Routeiller and Venge, Messrs. Jadot, Ryppe, J. Colson, Le Floch, Lognen, Ceneire, Le Guozio, Mante, Leterron, Kerdommarec, Rugiard, L'oye Gonsagne, Gilbert, Pernanto, Miguer, Mare, Simon, Bertin, Souze, Butom, Pessel, Cobean, Boufet, Lafitte Gaolin, Cordier, Beuret, Guillaume, Flenisson, Beuret, Bamafous, Buchine Jounault, Durand, Gauthier, Cheueman, Gautin, Gibols, and Le Guen. For London—Messrs. Merrick and Tournay.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA, 1st Apr.—For London—Messrs. W. J. Tyack, A. F. Vorwerk, Wilhelm Meyer, J. H. Smyth, T. Cochran, and Ed. Backhouse. For Hamburg—Mr. L. Wiegand. For New York—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. MacEwen, and Mr. F. M. Brooks. For Winnipeg—Mr. J. H. Roberts. For Liverpool—Major and Mrs. G. Soady. For Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilcox Edge, Major W. S. Dowman, Dr. W. H. Dickinson and Mr. Harrison. For Kobe—Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Mauchan, Miss Harrison, Messrs. Thos. Weir, Guinall, Harrison, Hughes, Dickinson, E. G. Moyna, H. R. Hardy, J. G. Stanley, and W. Fairquharson. For Nagasaki—Mrs. H. T. Bingham, Capt. Nelson, Messrs. R. W. Marshall, A. Y. Napier, D. F. Pearce, and A. Ritchie. For Yokohama—Mrs. and Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Liddell and child, and Mr. D. Willard Lyon. For Portland, Or.—Mr. Paul Reimers and daughter.

Per str. STAATSEKRETAR KRAETTER, 30th Mar.—For Tsingtao, Chefoo and Taogku—Mrs. Hannessen, Mr. and Mrs. Klinger, Miss Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Neumeister, Mr. and Mrs. Schütz, Mrs. Hasseler, Mr. and Mrs. Klimant, Rev. and Mrs. Stooke, Mr. and Mrs. Ledebuhr, Mr. and Mrs. Pustan, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Brime, Mrs. Lorenzo, Mrs. Hempell, Misses Robotham and Haushalter, Messrs. Bernasconi, Kimmelman, Beyer, Tams, Ord, Termer, Bärwald, Harold, Pawitch, Lurburg, Seaton, Crasemann, Sexton, Helmsstetter, Wiemers, Gerst, Mühlhoff, Petermann, Smidt, Lorenzo, George, and Santos.

Per str. FOOGHOW, 3th Mar.—For Amoy—Mr. A. P. White-Cooper.

Per str. SHENGKING, 31st Mar.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. T. H. Livingstone. For Chefoo—Mrs. S. G. Bothas, Mrs. McQueen. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, and Miss Massey, Messrs. Heney Meier, and P. Plessers, and Sergt. Child.

Per str. TAOSHANG MARU, 30th Mar.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Futatabeshi, Messrs. Takahashi and Iwanda.

Per str. FOOSHING, 30th Mar.—For Newchwang—Mr. W. F. Ingles.

Per str. ANHUI, 30th Mar.—For Wuha—Mrs. Tamplin, and Mr. A. Casati. For Hankow—Mr. C. Cance.

Per str. TUCKWO, 31st Mar.—For Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Rev. W. O. Longden and child. For Nanking—Mrs. Carl. For Kiukiang—Mrs. J. Mills and three children, and Mrs. Spencer. For Hankow—Mrs. Pinney, Right Rev. L. H. Root, Messrs. D. Barry, A. C. Potasky, and Master B. Adams.

Per str. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, 2nd Apr.—For Yokohama—Mrs. Scheffer and child, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. A. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Miss M. W. Weber, Messrs. H. Schuchardt, E. Roosen, W. ber, Count Bismark Bohlen, Messrs. Ziegler, A. Weber, and Falconer. For Kobe—Mrs. Waterfall, Mrs. H. P. Adams, Mrs. E. A. Kebler, Misses S. C. Littlefield, A. Morison, and Breifbach, Messrs. O. Chambers, Champion Christen, Smith, and A. S. Levi. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Zabareff, Mrs. Heidorn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Yamagi, Messrs. Heinrichs, Guschibekoff, Shabalin, Orjick, Smertlin, Michael, Koplunr, Ripeinbein, D. Kolzin.

Per str. FENGTIEN, 3rd Apr.—For Tientsin—Messrs. E. A. Smith and G. F. Collyer. For Chefoo—Mr. K. Takamasu.

Per str. HAHAN, 4th Apr.—For Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Suripen.

Per str. KIANGKUAN, 3rd Apr.—For Chinkiang—Messrs. O. W. Mead and H. A. Crooke.

Per str. MEIFOO, 3rd Apr.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Wong and Bazet. For Canton—Mrs. E. O'Brien.

Per str. TAISHUN, 3rd Apr.—For Tientsin—H. E. Wu Ting-fang.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, 3rd Apr.—For Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Donnelly, and Miss Donnelly.

Per str. COEANA, 3rd Apr.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Jacquet, Mr. and Mrs. Bruine, Mr. and Mrs. Serno, Messrs. R. Berger, A. Babbington, Griffiths, and Robt. Law. For Bombay—Lal. Singh. For Singapore—Messrs. S. Hankin and M. Minskys. For Colombo—Mrs. Bereton Frost. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Shaw and child, and Mr. J. H. T. MacMurtrie. For London—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. Misses (2) Hurst Hodgson, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Masters (2), and Misses (2) Reid and infant, Mrs. A. C. Walker, Mrs. Shaw, Misses Ingram and Owen, Messrs. R. S. Lewis and Williams. For London via Brindisi—Mr. S. T. Cohn.

Per str. SROSIU MARU, 1st Apr.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Hori and Hashida. For Foochow—Messrs. Condreau and L. M. S. Grant.

Per str. TAITO MARU, 1st Apr.—For Keelung—Mr. Fukudi.

Per str. KURWO, 3rd Apr.—For Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. W. Kitley and child, and Miss Knight.

Per str. POYANG, 3rd Apr.—For Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and child, and Rev. Crocker. For Hankow—Major-General and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Messrs. F. S. James, A. J. Bishop, and P. T. Dempsey.

Per str. TALEE MARU, 3rd Mar.—For Hankow—Messrs. F. Yanagida, K. Ibari, Takahashi, Kawakami, and Inoda.

Per str. FENGTIEN, 3rd Apr.—For Chefoo—Mr. W. E. Dunn. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Messrs. A. Chapuis, A. Kopp, and O. Mordhorst.

Per str. SHAOHSING, 3rd Apr.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Perry and Garlick.

Per str. KIANGKUAN, 3rd Apr.—For Wuhu—Mr. Grandon. For Hankow—Mrs. O'Brien.

Per str. HAHAN, 4th Apr.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Mrs. Lowe, Misses Mary H. Porter and Fletcher, and Mr. J. W. Porter.

Per str. TAISHUN, 3rd Apr.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Chow, and Mrs. Wu Ting-fang.

Per str. MANCHURIA, 4th Apr.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Rutteman, T. d. Wolf, Eckhardt, Bosch, Dal Singh,

Hajarah Singh, Baraga Singh, Zurbier, Spiegel, Girard, Buls, Bakker, Schaffel, F. S. Orozco, Tota Singh, Karapa Singh, Geers, De Boer, Hendriks, Hergunot Meyer, Hamatea, Janovic, Kissen Singh, Hernam Singh, Karah Singh, Giespen, Zwiier, and R. Lyons.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAECHKE, 4th Apr.—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Bökermann, Dr. Seifart, Messrs. G. Peterhansel, Max. Hirsch, T. Ebstein, Baur, Baur, Scharffe, and Poppe.

Per str. KAIPING, 4th Apr.—For Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Morgan, Miss Collett, Messrs. Runge, F. Slachunylde, and Little.

Per str. HSINCHI, 5th Apr.—For Chefoo—Messrs. Knight and Adcin.

Per str. WAISHING, 5th Apr.—For Chefoo—Messrs. Ivanoff and Godjinski. For Tientsin—Messrs. A. Reid and A. D. Shaw.

Per str. TATUNG, 4th Apr.—For Chinkiang—Dr. and Mrs. Evans and two children. For Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Ashby, Messrs. Chute and Wang Chung-hui.

Per str. KWANGSE, 4th Apr.—For Newchwang—Mrs. Lawrence.

Per str. CHINHUA, 3rd Apr.—For Weihaiwei—Miss Koek.

Per str. KWANGTAE, 6th Apr.—For Hongkong—Mrs. N. Ford.

INWARD.

Per str. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, 30th Mar.—From Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. A. Schütz, Mr. and Mrs. von Krogh, Miss E. Haeseler, Dr. A. Seifarth, and Baroness Klopmann. From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Bauld and three children, Mrs. A. B. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. and Mrs. Ritley, Mrs. Symons, Misses Brotherton, Hoggarth, M. C. Knight, and E. Hall, Messrs. Dannevig, Prest Symons, F. Goodhart, and M. H. Houston. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Antonieh, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kliment, Mr. and Mrs. Neumeister, Mrs. Poletti, Messrs. H. Hanbury, S. A. Henry, C. Boekemann, A. Schaeffe, O. Crasemann, N. E. Cornish, T. R. Clarke, and F. Poletti. From Naples—T. E. Hsu Kioh and Li Ching hsu, Messrs. F. Beyer, M. Stals, Von Ekeren, and Driessen. From Suez—Mr. O. Mordhorst. From Singapore—Mrs. E. Krieg, Messrs. C. Kiessling and D. F. Vouck. From Hongkong—Mrs. Krieg, Mr. and Mrs. von Pustau, Prof. Dr. and Mrs. Schaulinsland, Messrs. T. C. Ritchie, H. Takewuchi, A. S. Xavier, A. Speira, S. E. Farrell, and H. Colcana.

Per str. ATHENIAN, 30th Mar.—From Vancouver, B. C.—Mr. L. V. Chute. From Yokohama—Mrs. Jeusch. From Nagasaki—Mrs. Englesberg, Mrs. Algerin, Mrs. O. Bersie, Messrs. Terehoff, Laub, Shapera, C. Dumtiro, Dipple, Bratzes, Ondritschek, Minskys, L. Feodonov, and H. R. Tufts.

Per str. MEISHUN, 30th Mar.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr., Mrs., and Master Silack.

Per str. YUSHUN, 29th Mar.—From Tientsin—Comdr. Veuge, Lieut. Vitali, Non coms. and Privates Cordier Louis, Paolini Francois Guillaume Francois, Fleurisson Gaston, Laffitte Henri, Duchene Francois, Jonault Felix, Durand Maurice, Gonthier Auguste, Chinezay Abel, Gaudin Adolphe, Ceibios Abimane, Le Guen Julien, Marquis Henri, Duvert Marcel, and Bonnafous.

Per str. PERIN, 30th Mar.—From Ningpo—Mr. A. R. Donnelly.

Per str. TREBSING, 30th Mar.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. P. Hunt and R. C. Radamski.

Per str. KAI INO, 30th Mar.—From Chinwangtao—Messrs. C. Plate, S. K. Kempton, C. P. Ritson, Ch. Cochrane, and Ed. Backhaus.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA, 31st Mar.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shanks, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. D. E. Wolfe,

Mrs. Scheuber, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wood and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wood and child, Mrs. Holdsworth, Genl. and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Misses Ford, Ward (2), Moule, M. H. Porter, and Cooper, Major Chichester, Messrs. B. Johnston, W. T. Parker, L. Salt, B. Atkinson, J. B. Walsh, Wallach, A. Babbington, T. Fraser, T. Ward, Lange, F. S. James, J. W. Porter, and D. S. Chamberlain.

Per str. SUAL, 31st Mar.—From Hankow—Capt. Fuller, and Mr. Hizume.

Per str. ANPING, 31st Mar.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Hekmann and Yakasu.

Per str. FENGTIEN, 31st Mar.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert, Messrs. Bavier and Wataase.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, 31st Mar.—From Ningpo—Mr. Shun.

Per str. SHAOHSING, 31st Mar.—From Hongkong—Messrs. McLaughlin and Smith Soaper.

Per str. CHINHUA, 31st Mar.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Reid and family.

Per str. MEIFOO, 31st Mar.—From Hongkong—Mr. J. Nelson.

Per str. KIANGKUAN, 31st Mar.—From Hankow and Ports—Capt. and Mrs. Tattenborn, Mrs. and Miss Wu, Messrs. E. S. Little, R. W. Tindall, and Parham.

Per str. KUTWO, 1st Apr.—From Hankow—Mr. Fallon. From Wuhu—Miss B. Johns. From Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Eloins.

Per str. POYANG, 1st Apr.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. H. W. Robertson.

Per str. ADMIRAL V. TIRPITZ, 31st Mar.—From Tientsin, Tsingtao, and Chefoo—Mrs. Schaeffer, Lieut. Kraotchenko, Messrs. Bondereff, Rosen, Schuchard, and Drobishof.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAECHKE, 2nd Apr.—From Tsingtao—Consul and Mrs. Siemssen, Mrs. Padtberg, Mrs. O. Anz, Messrs. Albrecht, Richter Rosenberger, B. Schupp, and Hotchand.

Per str. TATUNG, 2nd Apr.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright, Messrs. J. C. Fraser, Ross, F. D. Cheshire, and Wallace.

Per str. TAISHUN, 2nd Apr.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Zimmermann.

Per str. KIANGYU, 2nd Apr.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Ramsay, Revs. J. H. Seelen, J. H. Goethe, and J. T. Zeinen.

Per str. MANCHURIA, 3rd Apr.—From Japan, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldman, Mr. J. and Miss E. H. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith and three children, Mrs. M. Simpson, Misses C. A. Holbrook and E. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Soyka, Rev. A. Goette, Messrs. O. Ebersson, A. W. Talbot, H. H. Solomon, Arthur Slingsby, and W. J. Turnbull.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, 1st Apr.—From Hankow—Mr. Goode. From Kiukiang—Mr. De Blois.

Per str. KIUKIANG, 3rd Apr.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Aiva O. Dye San. Messrs. O. F. Vincent and E. G. Shepherd.

Per str. HSINFUNG, 3rd Apr.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Miss Platten, and Miss Anastassieff.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, 3rd Apr.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Donnelly and Kahlbach.

Per str. KOONSHING, 3rd Apr.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan H. Mackintosh and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Kruger and two children, Mrs. Peliche, Mr. and Mrs. H. Morling, Miss Heckman, Messrs. Bonfora, Kirkhope, and Rix.

Per str. KOSAI MARU, 4th Apr.—From Japan—Mrs. Do and child, Mrs. T. Sakurai, Mrs. T. Matsuo, Mrs. C. Kita, Mrs. T. Sakurai, Mrs. Yanpalshae, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kosouyo, Messrs. K. Kisagi, I. Mezutani, Carl Poppe, Ohauchu, Wanshoni, I. Tamita, Shiseji, J. Tahco, A. Halla, A. Busch, M. Gerger, A. Yezhonowsch, B. Lehot, N. Yesehgor, Lhitender, B. Haraguchi, Chichen, T.

Sakurai, C. M. Frohman, T. Yasui, T. Inumaru, N. Corfas, H. Suzuki, T. Sakurai, Chisuman, J. Moyashi, J. Yoshida, Takuoriyo, Riyushin, M. Takei, Cenminchu, Shtunyu, Boichidan, T. Okuda, T. Matsumoto, L. Berner, M. Takei, R. Fuhoha, Honsahofuvrei, Sonhan, J. Kamei, J. Tsuji, Baichintsua, Rikochin, Uchang, Chinshoho, Yenhi, Yedha, Shoyu, Wansusan, M. Iwatu, and Yakata.

Per str. LIANGHOW, 4th Apr.—From Newchwang—Mrs. Rose

Per str. CHANGON, 4th Apr. — From Hankow and Ports—Rev. and Mrs. E. O. Lobenstein, and Rev. J. J. Coulthard.

Per str. SHUNTEN, 3rd Apr.—From Tientsin — Mr. and Mrs. M. Daneh, Messrs. J. Macgregor, and Yee Kong.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro- meter.		Thermo- meter in Shade.		
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb. Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	Initials.
Mar.								
28	30.21	51.6	sky	2	46.2 43.3	47.7	39.9	O.
29	30.11	51.4	W.S.W.	3	49.3 47.9	52.5	45.0	O.
30	30.26	51.7	W	3	55.0 49.3	60.3	43.2	O.
31	30.32	51.6	W.S.W.	1	50.0 45.2	60.2	32.4	B.C.
1st								
2	30.10	52.0	sky	2	54.1 50.5	65.2	9.6	R.M.
3	30.03	54.0	S.W.	1	61.0 54.8	76.5	5.8	B.C.
4	30.10	56.8	SE	1	58.8 52.3	68.4	5.0	C.M.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists, or post free to MARTIN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

tf 70

18th Feb., 1904.

DON'T DO IT.

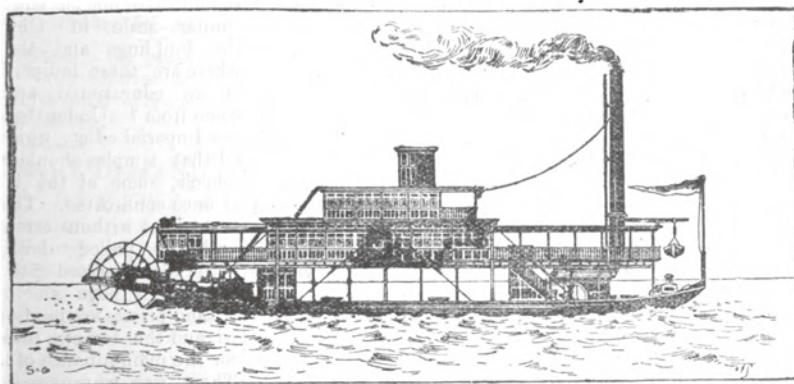
Some ladies clean the face with creams, thereby making a tiny film on it, which is a perfect "hot-bed" for germs. To avoid blotches you must not do this.

USE VINOLIA.

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9th Dec., 1905.

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5th April, 1904.

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1906.

AN EXPERIMENT IN REFORM

6th April.

AS A contribution to the history of the 31st year of the Emperor Kuang Hsi, which will go down to posterity as the year of the Great Reforms, the following particulars of one experiment in Reform should be of more than passing interest. On the ground that a pennyweight of practice is worth more than a pound of theory, the triviality of some of the details may be pardoned. Unfortunately it is only from a spectator's standpoint that the details can be described.

To the city of Wuchou, the gateway of Kuangsi, on the West River, a new prefect was appointed. He was one of the new men and had completed his education in Japan. There the object lesson of clean streets, public improvements, and well-ordered civic life had appealed to his imagination, and as a pronounced Reformer he took up his important official duty. The streets of Wuchou, like the streets of all cities in South China, are narrow and tortuous, but each shopkeeper and householder and huckster monopolises as much of the space as possible. Every man for himself. The store-keeper must have his sign and his board must be conspicuous; he therefore hangs it well down before his open shop-front, and adds a second and a third, if room can be found. The space within his shop is wanted for his goods and his staff; his customers must stand in the street or on the narrow step he leaves between his counter and the public way. The huckster plants his baskets on his portable stall where no-one else claims the space. Market-gardeners and butchers with large swinging baskets hawk their vegetables and pork from house to house. Every householder throws his refuse just beyond his door, and the happy possessor of a pig turns his possession into the street to wallow in the open sewer or root among the festering heaps of refuse. Thus pedlars and pig-projects shop boards and movable kitchens and stalls usurp the public street, and through the crowd of buyers and sellers, chair-lifters and heavily-burdened coolies shout their warnings and push their way. It is the accepted order of things; it

has its drawbacks, to be sure, but it is no-one's business to suggest a change. "Let every man sweep the snow from his own door."

Our reformer comes upon the scene, and he knows too well the uselessness of the usual fatherly advice, set forth in classical rhyming couplets. He knows he has a task to which he must take off his coat, and, unheard of though it is, he actually does take off his coat; that is to say, instead of making a stately progress through the streets with faded umbrella and regged following, he discards the official chair and other symbols of authority, and walks about the city without attendants. He sees with his own eyes the abuses that have to be removed, and he gets into personal touch with the people and talks freely with them about the necessity of sanitary and other reforms.

His practical measures began with the streets. The heaps of refuse must be cleared away. The gaping and evil-smelling latrines must be closed or removed elsewhere. The open sewers must be flushed. This simple and elementary reform, in spite of the inevitable grumbling, is a great success. His Worship's care for the citizens is highly commended. The next step comes nearer home. The traffic of the streets must be freed from the numerous obstructions. All sign-boards are to be elevated well above the heads of the people and out of the reach of chairs, and, to the surprise of all, the many-coloured and much-painted boards look quite as well and are quite as conspicuous. The peddlers and hawkers are a nuisance in more ways than one; but to order them out of the streets would be to make a capital occasion for a first-class row. Accordingly they are caught with guile. Markets are opened in different parts of the city and regular pitches and stalls are provided. The new markets "catch on", and again the people wonder why there were no markets before, and why such a source of revenue had been overlooked.

Another trespasser on the streets, and one still more difficult to deal with, has to be turned out, and that is the way-side shrine. These miniature temples, with their clay figures or strips of coloured paper, their heaps of half-burnt incense sticks and ashes and candle-grease, stand for the popular religion. They

are convenient makeshifts, securing the blessings of the spirits at the minimum of money and time. But the shrine is too obtrusive: it is in the way, and it has no business to be blocking up the all too narrow street. The street is for traffic: the temple for worship. And so the order goes forth for all the shrines to be removed. There is widespread consternation. "Tis impious," say the priests! "Tis sure to bring disaster," say the women of every home. The street watchmen agree with priests and people, and refuse to carry out such unheard-of orders. "We know our duty alike to gods and men," boldly exclaim these custodians of the public welfare. Ah! the refusal is too boldly uttered and the words are carried far. The loudest-voiced objector is requested to honour the prefect with an interview, and he emerges from the yamen with a heavy cangue round his neck, on which is written the sarcastic sentence:—"He favours men and fears the devils." A few hours of his galling burden and public humiliation convince this champion of both worlds that he has taken up the wrong cause. After all, the gods are remote and the prefect is an inconveniently resolute man! And the sage himself said: "To know what comes first and what should follow after is a near approach to wisdom."

The next step in the pathway of reform is in the direction of education. There were public schools in Japan and 90 per cent of Japanese boys were in these schools. Why should there not be education on a similar scale in China? But the buildings and the money—where are these indispensable parts of an educational apparatus to come from? Under the sanction of the Imperial edict, which suggested that temples should be used for schools, some of the temples are at once confiscated. The idols are turned out without ceremony; the buildings pulled down, and the materials converted into up-to-date schools for boys and girls. Objecting priests are promptly banished, and the temple revenues used for the maintenance of the schools. There was more amazement, but since the people gained by what the priests had lost, there was no serious opposition. Having thus provided for the education of the young, the follies and superstitions of the elders were taken in hand. Geomancy and all kinds of sorcery

were forbidden and even made penal offences. Idol processions were prohibited, and those who persisted with pathetic devotion in worshipping where the temple altars had stood, were actually punished by fines. This was the very frenzy of reform. There were loud protests and appeals to higher authorities, but the outraged citizens got neither redress nor sympathy. Priestcraft and superstition were out of favour.

Happily for the Reformer himself, he had secured the confidence of all the more enlightened citizens, and his prompt and equal administration of the law made him "feared" by all in the best sense of the word. His offences against custom and his disregard of precedent were forgiven, because his bitterest critic could not but recognise the practical utility of his reforms. But this interesting and hopeful experiment in reform was closed towards the end of the year by the prefect's promotion and removal. However, the lesson abides, and that is, that there are amongst the younger Chinese officials men who have assimilated the new knowledge, and have both the courage and the wisdom to introduce far-reaching improvements into the civic life of China.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Peking, 5th April.

In consequence of the pressure by China, the Russo-Chinese negotiations were resumed a few days since.—*Special service.*

A NECESSARY DEMAND.

Peking, 5th April.

The French Minister has requested the Waiwupu to prohibit the taking of photographs of the late magistrate Chiang of Nanchang and the insertion of such in the paper.—*Special service.*

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

London, 5th April.

Another miner has been recovered alive at Courrières; he lived on coffee and brandy found in the

flasks of the dead. His rescue has strengthened the popular belief that hundreds might be saved.

The populace are menacing and the Company are accused of thinking exclusively of extinguishing the fire and saving the property by operations which are actually aggravating the position of any possible survivors.

The Government have ordered an enquiry into this accusation.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 5th April.

The Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the engineers in charge of the salvage work at Courrières.

A live horse found in a gallery at Courrières yesterday evening has intensified the excitement. Crowds of infuriated women assembled at the pit head and the engineers were forced to take refuge in the mines.—*Reuter.*

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

London via Bombay, 5th April.

The King has ordained that Princess Ena of Battenberg shall be styled Royal Highness.—*Reuter.*

THE NATIVE RAID IN NATAL.

London via Bombay, 5th April.

The Natal rebel chief Bambaasta and his followers are cutting the telegraph wires. They fired on a party of police and civilians beyond Greytown and it is reported that they have pillaged two farms and seized arms and ammunition. A battery of artillery and a company of infantry are proceeding to the scene.—*Reuter.*

THE SWAY OF THE OLIVE.

Tokio, 5th April.

The programme to be discussed by the Hague Peace Conference includes the matter of the preliminaries before opening hostilities, the bombardment of cities, the rights of neutrals, and the location of mines.

It is reported that Baron Rosen has notified his intention to protest against the Japanese bombardment of Chemulpo and Port Arthur without notice.—*Our own correspondent.*

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

London via Bombay, 5th April.

Vesuvius is in violent eruption and a fresh crater has been formed.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS AIDING A GOOD CAUSE.

London via Bombay, 5th April.

An effort is to be made by the British Navy in home and foreign waters in aid of the Japanese Famine Fund. The movement originated in a meeting of blue-jackets at Portsmouth.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 4th April.

Russia has issued the invitations for the second Hague Conference. China and Japan have been asked to take part therein.

Count Witte is tired of office; he desires to be entrusted with the post of an Ambassador. It is rumoured that he will be succeeded by Mr. Kokowzow.

In the Courrières mines, nine more miners have been recovered alive.

The following telegrams are from the "Eastern Daily Mail":—

London, 24th March.

The terms of the instructions given the special committee appointed to investigate the best basis for the proposed new constitution for the Transvaal urge the special consideration of the desirability of substituting manhood suffrage for the ten-pound franchise provided for by the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton's constitution, and the rearrangement of the constituencies according to local circumstances. The question of labour is not mentioned.

Indian experts are of the opinion that it would be found impossible to obtain Indian labourers for South Africa, owing to the demand in India itself.

A draft of a Labourite Bill for the nationalisation of mines, canals, railways and tramways has been published.

The death of the Abyssinian General, Ras Makonnen, is announced.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

Washington, 28th March.

It is now ascertained that the Governor of Samar in the Philippines, who was reported missing, is alive. The Government troops have defeated the natives.—"Hochi."

Paris, 29th March.

The disturbances in Russia are being subdued, but the struggle between the civilian and military parties at St. Petersburg is becoming daily more severe. In consequence, however, of the conciliatory efforts of the Czar and the unpopularity of the military element on account of the disastrous reverses during the war, the civilian influence in the Government seems to have an advantage.—"Mainichi."

A telegram received at Tokio states that Count Kalakan (?), nephew to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, was arrested on political charges a few days ago. He has since been kept in custody.

London, 29th March.

The Swedish Government is purchasing the waterfalls for the purpose of generating the power for working the State electric railways.—“Mainichi.”

The following telegram is from the “Hongkong Daily Press” :—

London, 30th March.

Much impressed by the popular welcome accorded them, the Japanese sailors have left London to join their new ships.

THE str. St. Bede passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 3rd instant.

THE strs. Antenor, Brigavina, Bechuana, Indrapura, and Zieten arrived home on the 3rd instant.

THE strs. Benmohr, Laos, Palawan and Prinz Heinrich passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 3rd instant.

THE Exchange Banks announce Easter holidays from Friday the 13th to Monday the 16th inst. both days inclusive.

THE silk ex R. M. S. Empress of Japan which left Shanghai on the 10th ultimo, arrived at New York on the 3rd inst.

THE R.M.S. Empress of China arrived at Kobe at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, sailed at 3 p.m., and was to arrive at Yokohama at 3 p.m. yesterday.

THE N. Y. K. American Line str. Shinano Maru, with mails, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Tuesday and is expected to arrive here about noon to-morrow.

THE French mail of the 3rd ultimo, ex M. S. S. Ernest Simons, was received at the British Post Office at 1.22 p.m. yesterday and delivery of letters to boxholders began at 2.23 p.m.

THE T. K. K. S. Hongkong Maru, with the American mail of the 15th of March, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 4th instant and is expected to arrive at Woosung at daylight on Thursday, the 12th instant.

In “Cathedral Notes” for April we read that Bishop Moule during his stay in Shanghai is to confer with Bishop Graves on important questions connected with Episcopal jurisdiction in China.—Now that the choir school has been opened the choristers will attend the daily morning prayer at 8.40 a.m. and both services on Sunday.—Four ladies have collected \$196 for the chancel guild fund and \$88 has already been expended.

THE R. M. S. Empress of India, with the Canadian-Pacific mail of the 19th of March, arrived at Kobe at 6.30 p.m. on the 4th instant, sailed at midnight, and is due at Woosung at 11 a.m. on Sunday. She will be dispatched for Hongkong at 10 p.m. on Sunday and the tender Alexandra will leave the P. O. jetty at 5 p.m. on that day to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

A SPECIAL telegram in yesterday’s “Echo de Chine” says that at a Cabinet meeting at the Elysée, M. Leygues (Minister for the Colonies) has submitted for the signature of President Fallières a scheme authorising the Government to take provisional measures to assure the continuation of the construction work on the Laokai-Yünnansen railway.—Another special telegram says that some disorders have occurred at Lens following on demonstrations by the strikers.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 2nd inst.—The plague cases reported had exceeded one hundred.—While Major-General Hatton has been at Shanghai, the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteers has been made by Col. C. H. Darling R. E., who reported very favourably.—Of the performance by the A. D. C. of “Lady Huntworth’s Experiment,” the “Daily Press” says: “In many respects the performance was of quite a higher order than those we have been given in the last few years.”—Singapore is to have a theatre.—Mr. James Scott, Consul-General at Canton is shortly retiring and will be succeeded by Mr. R. W. Mansfield.—Capt. Myhre, who has been lately Deputy Coast Inspector at Shanghai, has been appointed Deputy Coast Inspector for S. China and Harbour Master at Canton.—The German str. Derima wrecked in Hainan Straits has been definitely abandoned to the underwriters.

We have received the “L. & C. Express” of the 2nd ult.—Queen Alexandra and the Dowager-Empress of Russia have jointly purchased a country house at Hvideøre, near Copenhagen.—A scheme for improved docks and shipyards at Portsmouth, at a cost of £2,500,000, is to be carried out.—Mr. H. Hardy won the Waterloo Cup for the second time, with Hoprend.—Sacco, at Hengler’s Circus, completed a fast of 41 days on the 28th of February. He hopes to do without food for forty-five days.—Thirty Chinese gamblers were brought before the Liverpool magistrates on the 27th of February.—The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, Herts., has been suspended from office and benefice for two years by the Dean of Arches, for pretending to ordain Mr. A. White, a Nonconformist minister.—The gunboat, Thistle has been commissioned at Devonport for service on the China Station.—No more small protected cruisers are to be built.—The cruiser present has established a gunnery record with a 9.2 inch gun, scoring seven hits out of nine rounds in six minutes.

THE first general meeting of Voelkel and Schroeder Ltd. was held at the offices of Messrs Slevogt & Co yesterday afternoon at 4 p.m. There were present Messrs. A. C. Hunter (chairman) S. Voelkel, Max Slevogt, Otto Meuser, G. Stepharius (directors) J. E. Bingham (secretary), T. P. Cranston, K. Bickle, and J. Trevor Smith. Total shares represented were 15,290. The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:—This meeting is called in compliance with the Hongkong Ordinances, under which the company is constituted, which stipulates that a general meeting shall be held within four months of the registration of the company. The company was registered in Hongkong on the 7th December 1905. The capital of the Company was over subscribed, and the total number of

shares has been duly allotted and paid for. Your directors have appointed Mr. J. E. Bingham to be secretary of the company, and are preparing a statement of accounts for the first six months of the company’s business, which, as you know, has been taken over as from the 1st of July last year. All we can say at present is that the business is going on normally and we hope to have satisfactory accounts to lay before you in the near future. We propose to call the first ordinary general meeting on a day of this month, of which due notice will be given, to lay these accounts before the shareholders and to transact the necessary business. There is nothing more to be said for the present, and unless any shareholder present desires to ask a question, this concludes the business before the meeting. There were no questions and the meeting ended.

THE “Nanfangpao” of the 29th ultimo says that the Waiwupu has telegraphed instructions to the Chinese Resident in Tibet to have a cadastral map made of Posterior Tibet, embracing the territory of the different frontier tribes including the Ghurkas, who dwell near the south-western boundaries; the object is to demarcate the frontier.—It is stated that the Government will insist upon ex-Taotai Chou Mien coming to a settlement with the Russians in regard to the secret treaty he formerly made with them on China’s behalf; failing success Chou Mien will not be allowed to leave the capital.—The examination of candidates for the censorate and other metropolitan posts is to be entirely discontinued; the officials who were recently examined will, however, be given posts.—Viceroy Hai Liang is turning out silver rupees at the Szechuen provincial mint, for circulation in Central Tibet and to keep out the Indian Government’s rupees.—Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is taking a fortnight’s leave of absence prior to the autumn manoeuvres to visit his ancestral graves in Honan province.

FRIDAY’S “Nanfangpao” says that the Kiangai officials at Peking intend to denounce Governor Hu Tingkan for “travelling to foreigners,” over the Nanchang settlement.—A severe earthquake is reported at Uliassai, Mongolia.—Chingteh, Ki., is to be made an open port at the same time as Wuchang.—The Waiwupu has arranged with Mr. Pokotiloff for an increase of the duty on tea passing through the Kiachta customs, to conform with the general increase of duty as arranged in the Mackay Treaty.—The Waiwupu is still hoping to secure the retrocession of Weihaiwei.

SATURDAY’S “Nanfangpao” gives a report that Mr. Uchida will shortly return to Japan and his place as Minister at Peking is taken by Mr. Hayaashi, lately Minister to Corea.—The Government have already received a memorial from Duke Tsai and his travelling commission in regard to constitutional government in Japan.—Prince Su is to leave for Mongolia to investigate Russian attempts at aggression there, on the 8th inst.—In pursuance of the decision of the Army Reorganisation Council to hold inspections of the newly-drilled forces in the various provinces, General Shou Hsin has been appointed to review those of Kiangsu, Chênking, Anhui, and Kiangsi.—Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is approaching the Japanese Government with a view to the purchase of a few hundred trained cavalry horses for the use of the Hupeh Cavalry Corps.—The officials and people of Ili and Kashgar have determined themselves to build a

railway between their respective cities, in order to forestall a similar Russian enterprise—Eight hundred Cantonee labourers are to proceed to the Caroline islands to assist in development there, at the request of the German authorities—Prince Ching refuses to remove the Tartar General of Hei'ungkiang at the request of Mr. Pokotiloff.—The gentry and people of Shansi are subscribing freely to a purely Chinese company, which has for its object the development of the mineral resources of the province.

MONDAY'S "Nanfangpao" states that the Grand Council at Peking is considering the advisability of connecting itself with Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's yamen by wireless telegraphy, in order to facilitate daily communication.—The Government has appropriated Tls. 50,000 for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between Kalgan and Uliastai in Mongolia.—The Waiwupu has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg stating that some Russians are now trying to build two railway lines running latitudinally across the borders of Siberia which, when completed, will have the effect of cutting asunder the Ili-Mongolian Railway. The Waiwupu is asked to stop this project.

THIS, from Tuesday's "Nanfangpao" is rather curiously worded: "It is reported that Governor Hu Ting-kan of Kiangsi has received a telegraphic reply from the Waiwupu stating that since he was neither able to prevent trouble before its occurrence, nor to maintain China's rights after it, his request for degradation and punishment need not be considered at present." When he got as far as that the Governor must have thought that though doubly guilty, he was going to get off, but the sting of the message is in its tail: "After the Nanchang affair has been settled, however, his case will be gone into and dealt with."

WEDNESDAY'S "Nanfangpao" says that Mr. Pokotiloff is taking steps to keep a close watch on Prince Su's doings in Mongolia.—The Council of State Affairs is opposed to the idea of the establishment of a viceroyalty of Ili and Kansu.—The Board of Education has telegraphed to the Travelling Commissioners to pay attention to the subject of female education.—The British and French Ministers have again protested against the appointment of H. E. En Shou as Governor of Shansi.—At the request of Baron d'oye]Mumm, of the Diplomatic Corps, the Waiwupu has notified Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and the Board of Constabulary, to appoint officials and gendarmes to take over the duties of protecting the legations on the departure of the foreign troops.—The Chinese Minister reports that four of the Chinese students now studying in Paris are writing revolutionary articles for the French newspapers and he asks that the provinces supporting them be instructed to discontinue the support; the men are Cantonese.—Mr. Pokotiloff has demanded as a part of the Treaty he is now negotiating with China, that the article in the Sino-Japanese Treaty which provides for the opening of Manchuria to international trade shall be annulled.

THE "Hankow Daily News" reports that the I.-S. S. Loksang was refloated at noon on the 28th ult.

THE "Frankfurter Zeitung" has been criticising somewhat caustically the value of Tsingtao to Germany. The harbour, it says, is of very little use, and while the Government has built a

handsome town, hoping for trade to come, the trade is being done by Japanese. It can never become a naval base, and in the event of war would have to be given up immediately, so that it is a source of weakness, not of strength, to the Empire. There is no profit to show for the millions that have been spent on it. "The fact is, that Germany is building harbour, docks, quays, and railways, and Japan draws the profits of all these improvements to herself without firing a single shot."

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 30th ult. devotes three columns to the wedding of Dr. Irwin and Miss Hillier, which took place at All Saints Church, Tientsin, on the previous day, Miss Hillier being given away by her uncle, Mr. E. Guy Hillier, and the two Misses Brown being her bridesmaids. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Scott, who came down from Peking for the purpose. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. J. M. Dickinson, the Chairman of the British Municipal Council, and Mr. Hopkins, the British Consul-General, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom.

THE "P. and T. Times" of the 24th ult. says:—

After a long silence on the subject of Mr. Bennertz, the British merchant whose case has been made a precedent in connection with the opening of Changsha, we now learn that the Waiwupu has informed the British Minister that there is no objection to foreign merchants residing in and doing business in the native city of Changsha, but that so far as Mr. Bennertz is concerned he is a man of bad character and cannot therefore be allowed to remain there. The British Minister is reported to have replied, as we should imagine he would do, that as it is admitted that residence and trade in the native city of Changsha is not contrary to China's voluntary declaration of the place being "open to foreign trade," Mr. Bennertz is entitled to remain there should he choose to do so, but if he misbehaves in any way or has done anything of which the Chinese can justly complain, they have the right of appeal to the British Consul there who will duly investigate the charge.

Our contemporary expresses its entire disbelief in the charges made against Mr. Bennertz, who has made a good fight for two years, in a difficult and very trying position, and would never have received the support given him by merchants in Shanghai, had his credit as a man and a trader not borne investigation.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama the 29th, Kobe the 31st ult., and Nagasaki the 1st inst.—Sir Claude MacDonald goes home on leave in June next.—As the "Mainichi" points out neither Russia nor China has any right to keep Japanese out of northern Manchuria.—The Vancouver branch of the British Navy League has given Y2,000 to the Japanese Ladies' Patriotic Society.—The public Imperial Library in Tokio known as the Teikoku Zushokwan was opened on the 20th ult. It cost Y320,000.—Colonel Wood, late U. S. Military Attaché at Tokio, has sent the Japanese Famine Relief Fund Y6,030, collected on the Pacific Slope.—Prof. W. W. Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, has discovered that the Pole Star has two satellites, and is approaching the earth at the rate of twelve miles a second.—The prominent poets of Japan are to

meet on Sunday week in a tea-house at Tokio.—The "Japan Daily Mail" regrets very much that Mr. J. W. Davidson should have been forced to resign from the American Consular Service in consequence of the inadequacy of the salary attached to his position.—The German steamer *Servia*, which was damaged by a mine near Vladivostok, has reached Nagasaki for repairs.—It is again rumoured that General Kuropatkin is to be made Viceroy of the Far East.—A London telegram of the 22nd ult. to the "Jiji" says that it is feared that a serious revolt has occurred at Sebastopol, but a strict censorship has been imposed.—The steamer *Tosho Maru*, of Osaka, foundered on the 21st in a gale, about four miles west of Chefoo. She was insured for Y95,000 with the Japan Marine Insurance Co.—The appeals on behalf of the captured German s.s. *Lydia*, French s.s. *Kwangnan*, and British s.v. *Antiope* have been dismissed.—An excellent exhibition of historical articles and antique curios will be on view at Nagasaki until the 29th instant.—Rear-Admiral J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., proceeded in the O. & O. S. *Doric* to Manila to assume command of the U.S. Philippines squadron.—M. Botelho de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, will go home on leave from Tokio on the 14th instant.—The Dai Nippon Beer Trust was organised at Tokio on the 26th, at a meeting in which Baron Shibusawa was in the chair.—The N. Y. K. has purchased the Norwegian steamer *Sisla*, and renamed her *Hanazaki Maru*.—Susan B. Anthony is dead at the age of 86.—The battleships *Kashima* and *Katori* are to be handed over to Japan on the 27th prox., and are expected in Japan in the middle of August.—News has been received of the death of Mr. F. A. Vivanti, senior partner in Vivanti Bros.—Mr. Chauncey Depew, the orator, is reported to be breaking up.—There was a serious fire at Takaradzuka on the 26th, and several native hotels were burnt, but the Takaradzuka Hotel escaped.—Mr. Makino, ex-Minister at Vienna, has arrived at Tokio and taken over the portfolio of Education.—The American barque *Daylight*, with a cargo of kerosene oil, took fire at Yokkaichi on the 27th ult., and thousands of cases were destroyed.—An old gentleman named A. W. Wilcox has just walked from New York City to Santa Monica, California, 4,000 miles, in 166 days.—All the electric lights went out during the evening session of the Diet at Tokio on the 27th ult. and the wardens had to hurry about with candles. There was a free fight at one time raging round the President of the Lower House, but ultimately the opponents of the Railway Nationalisation Bill all got up and left the House and the Bill was passed nem. con., and the session concluded.—A fishing junk with ten men on board struck a mine off Mikuni on the 26th. Three men were killed, five drowned, and two severely injured.—A large hotel is to be built at Nava for the benefit of foreign visitors.—The "Nagasaki Press" praises very highly the Laub Quartette which has now reached Shanghai.—A company is to be formed with a capital of Y1,500,000 to improve the port of Yokkaichi.—A fire broke out on the U. S. S. *Olio* at Manila on the 14th, but the crew managed to confine it to the storeroom the damage done being estimated at \$1,000.—The Japanese military at Mukden have handed over the Treasury, the Tartar-General's yamen, and the bridges on the Hunho to the Chinese

Commissioners.—There is a report that Sir Claude MacDonald will retire from Tokio in September, and be succeeded by Lord Redesdale, who, as Mr. A. B. Mitford, was an attaché at Tokio before the Restoration.—The kerosene oil ship Daylight, 3,599 tons, which was on fire at Yokkaichi, was sunk to her m in deck to put out the fire, and preparations are now being made to raise her. The damage to her cargo is estimated at ¥8,000.

The "Nagasaki Press" says that the master of the British s.s. Como, from Vladivostok, reports having passed two mines adrift in the line of ships proceeding to or from Vladivostok. One was passed three miles North-west of Askold Island, and the other 45 miles true South of Askold Lighthouse; the second had eight large spikes. The Como passed them at a distance of thirty yards.

DURING some special services held recently in one of the largest cities in Corea a highwayman confessed to having made that his profession, writes a correspondent in the "Seoul Press Weekly." "Now I have decided to believe in Christ what must I do?" he asked of the missionary. He was told that the only thing that he ought to do was to go to the magistrate and make confession. This he did and the magistrate, remarking that this was a wonderful thing, ordered him to be detained in a warm room. He told the man that though he would have been beheaded if caught, now that he had made confession he would not execute capital punishment without first referring the matter to the Governor of the Province. The Governor wrote back that never before in the history of Corea has there been such an experience as a criminal making voluntary confession of crime and the effort in this special case the man should be pardoned. When the magistrate called the man up before him, he gave him some fatherly advice and told him that he was very gratified to find that there was a religion that would so change the hearts of men as to cause them to do what he had done. In addition to mere words the magistrate gave him a present of four dollars to pay for the rice he had eaten during the few days of his detention.—"Nagasaki Press."

THE "Japan Mail" gives the following complete list of the changes to take place in the German diplomatic service consequent on the appointment of Herr von Tschirschky as Secretary for Foreign Affairs:—Herr von Tschirschky is succeeded as Minister to Hamburg by Baron Heyking, the German Minister to Serbia, who in turn is succeeded at Belgrade by Prince Max von Ratibor, the German Minister at Athens, to which capital Count Arco-Valley, Minister at Tokio, will proceed. The last-named has received the Order of the Red Eagle of the second-class, with oak leaves and Royal Crown. To Tokio Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister at Peking, is designated as first occupant of the new post of German Ambassador to Japan. To the Chinese capital Count Rex, the Minister at Teheran, will be appointed.

MR. MAURICE W. WALTER, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Walter of Yokohama, we learn from the "Japan Mail," received the unique distinction of being asked to play on both sides in the last International Rugby match between England and Scotland. Mr. Walter, who is eighteen years old is at Merchiston School. The offer from the English Rugby Union was conveyed in a letter addressed through a friend in the London Scottish, since Mr. Walter's address was

not known to the Union Committee. The news became public and young Walter was deluged with letters and telegrams of congratulation, and also enquiries as to why he should desert Scotland where he had learned his "football." Matters reached their climax when the London Scottish friend appeared on the scene and produced from one pocket the English letter and from another an offer from the Scottish Union of a Scottish "cap." There cannot be much doubt, says our Yokohama contemporary, as to the recipient's decision.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 28th ult.—Dr. Machle, the Lienchou Missionary, is now working at Iloilo, in the Philippines.—Mr. Noma, the popular Japanese Consul in Hongkong, has been appointed to Manila.—H. M. armoured cruiser Kent, 9,800 tons, 24 knots, arrived at Hongkong from Sheerness on the 26th, to relieve the Hogue.—The report of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., for the year ended the 28th of February last, shows a divisible balance of \$30,220. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on the paid-up capital of \$500,000, and carry forward \$1,220.—The report for 1905 of Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$12,000, shows a divisible balance of \$5,973. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 30 per cent, write off \$276 from furniture, place \$1,000 to reserve, and carry forward the balance, \$1,097.—The Japanese cruiser Suigawa, formerly the Russian steamer Moscow, visited Hongkong on the 27th.—Lady Piggott organised a concert at Government House, Hongkong, on the 27th ult. which was largely attended, and her Japanese Famine Relief Fund was brought up to \$3,300.—News had been received that Mr. Robert Brough had been ill again in Sydney, and had been obliged to give up the practice of his profession for a time.

THE "Hongkong Daily Press" says: A very pleasant evening was spent on board H. M. S. King Alfred on 23rd March, when the officers of that ship entertained the officers of the Japan Training Squadron to dinner. The toasts of the King and the Emperor of Japan having been honoured, Commander Consett, in proposing the toast of the guests, said—Gentlemen,—In rising to propose the toast of "Our Guests" I hope you will allow me to say a few words on this, to us, eventful occasion. Very few officers here present have had the honour and pleasure of meeting before any of our brother officers in the Japanese Navy, but we have all read and followed with the keenest interest the accounts of their glorious deeds, which are second to none in the world's history. It was not without emotion that we watched the Japanese Squadron entering this harbour for the first time since the war. It is part of a fleet which has just proved itself magnificent in its efficiency and valour under all conditions. Gentlemen, it is always a pleasure to meet one's friends, but when our friends are heroes as well as our allies, the occasion is indeed to us memorable. We drink to the health of our honoured guests and the glorious Japanese Navy.

THE "Hongkong Daily Press" has the following extract, which should cheer up the Shanghai Operatic Society:—

A facetious contemporary asks: Was Orpheus after all merely a sufferer from indigestion, who made the mountaintops that freeze follow him, when he did

sing, only quite incidentally? The "Daily Press" has been interviewing Dr. James Cantlio, author of a recent book on physical efficiency [and formerly of Hongkong], and learning that singing is a cure or preventive of most things from indigestion to consumption. It is the singer, of course, who benefits; the effect upon the singer's neighbour in the way of headache or shattered nerves is not allowed for. The neighbour, no doubt, has only to sing back and gain the blessed calm that comes from the knowledge of getting even. We make no manner of doubt that vocal exercise really does the singer good in all sorts of ways; it gives him oxygen and cheerfulness, and his diaphragm, apparently, massages his digestive organs. But it will be well in many cases if song is resorted to only under medical advice and with a police permit, "The Lost Chord" on retiring to rest every night, and "Bill Bailey" every day with the morning bath, may be just as disastrous to the sensitive ear even if the motive is purely hygienic.

THE "South China Morning Post" of the 29th ult. says:—

The judgment in the action by Mr. D. E. Brown against the Hongkong High Level Tramways Company, which covers so much space in our columns to-day, gives as nearly everyone expected a verdict in favour of the plaintiff with costs. The judgment is of great interest and importance to speculators and investors and not least of all to those more immediately concerned with the flotation and carrying on of company undertakings in the Far East. In all probability, said Mr. Harp at the conclusion of the Chief Justice's remarks, there will be an appeal, but after the most elaborate review of the case and the close reasoning of his Lordship it is difficult to see how an appeal to the Full Court in Hongkong can affect the decision. It is not improbable therefore that the case may be carried on appeal to the Privy Council.

THERE is some sensation, says the "Eastern Daily Mail," in New York, owing to the disappearance of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. Since December process-servers have been vainly endeavouring to serve subpoenas requiring him to give evidence in the anti-Trust action brought by the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company. The Attorney-General of Missouri strongly desires to cross-examine Mr. Rockefeller regarding Oil Trust methods. He presumably is not desirous of giving evidence, and has evaded service. He has not been seen since the subpoenas were issued.

THE following notes are from the "N. Y. Maritime Register" of the 14th ult.:—Cunlston (Br. s. s.), from Yokohama, etc., Shanghai, and Hongkong for New York, arrived at Perim 11th February, with steam steering gear disabled. The vessel would be delayed at Perim two days making repairs.

Lothian (Br. s. s.), from Japan, China, Manila, etc., for New York, put into Malta 8th February looking temporary repairs effected at Port Said having given out. She would have to go into dry dock. London, 9th February.—Part of cargo, 1,500 tons, of steamer Lothian, will have to be discharged. It is expected that the lower tiers of cargo in first hold are damaged.

Mariechen (Ger. s. s.), before reported—Seattle, Feb. 7.—Str. Mariechen (Ger.) is lying on her beam ends and listed heavily to port on the beach at False

Bay, in South-eastern Alaska. The captain has abandoned the vessel as a total wreck, but the underwriters may make an effort to save her. The cargo is floating ashore and boxes of merchandise and sacks of flour are being carried away by the Indians.

Nicomedia (Ger. s. s.), from Hongkong, &c., arrived at Portland, Ore., Feb. 6, and reported heavy weather during the entire voyage, the seas at times washing completely over the decks and smashing rails, No. 6 hatch and setting everything moveable adrift. Forward deck and rudder were also broken.

LONDON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

2nd March.

King Edward's Tour.

To-day the King leaves for his annual Continental holiday, and the rumours of political and other purposes which he is going to fulfil are even more numerous than they usually are on these occasions, while on the other hand it is declared that His Majesty is going on a holiday tour and nothing else. That he will combine a certain amount of business with his pleasure is, however, beyond question. Reuter is enabled to announce, for instance, that His Majesty will really meet the German Emperor this time. Last year, it may be remembered, a similar announcement was met with an emphatic official contradiction, and a good deal of annoyance was caused in Germany by the fact that King Edward, on his journey to Marienbad, passed within a few miles of where his nephew was staying and thus seemed almost ostentatiously to avoid him. And now there is no doubt that all obstacles to a reconciliation have been removed. Of course the disagreement was entirely a personal one, and we may be sure that both sovereigns were anxious that it should not affect the relations of their two countries. But even in these days of representative Government the personal doings of limited monarchs are apt to have a considerable influence upon the course of history, and I do not think it would be rash to assume that the advisors of both King and Kaiser have impressed upon them the necessity that, in view of the Moroccan threat to the world's peace, they should consent to be reconciled.

The Spanish Marriage.

His Majesty is going to spend a part of his holiday at Biarritz, and it has naturally been assumed—indeed it has been announced as a fact—that he will there receive a visit from the King of Spain. That announcement has been contradicted, but it is not clear whether the contradiction is authoritative. Meanwhile the "Protestant," Low Church, Orange, and other Associations, whose disapproval of the Church of Rome is still bitter, have multiplied their protests against the Spanish marriage. Nor are the protests altogether confined to the Low Churchmen and Nonconformists, as the recent letter of the Bishop of London testified. On the other hand, the view of the masses of the people is, I believe, that the question is one solely for the parties themselves. The reality of the "conversion" of a woman who changes her religion with a view to matrimony is perhaps always open to doubt; but that is a matter which is

usually left to her own conscience. There is, of course, nothing opposed to the laws of England in the marriage. We may be sure that those interested were satisfied on that point before the engagement was entered upon. The provision of the Act of Settlement which forbids the marrying of English princesses to Roman Catholics expressly excepts the children of English princesses married to foreign princes, and although Prince Henry was afterwards naturalised as an Englishman he was certainly a foreign prince. Most people who are not bigoted anti-Romanists welcome the coming marriage as a valuable tie between Britain and Spain and a strengthening of the bonds of European peace.

Sick Leaders.

By an unfortunate coincidence Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain are all laid up simultaneously, the Premier with a bronchial cold, Mr. Chamberlain with mild influenza, and Mr. Balfour with one of the attacks to which he is subject. Fortunately, however, none of the cases is serious, and we may expect that they will all be in their places early next week. Meanwhile the full-dress debate on the fiscal question has been postponed. Mr. Balfour, as the wires will doubtless have informed you, has obtained some compensation for his Manchester defeat by polling in the city the biggest majority that any member of this House of Commons can boast, topping Sir Edward Clarke's record by some six hundred. It may still be doubted, however, whether this means that the city is Protectionist. Many Free Trade Unionists may assume the attitude adopted by Lord Hugh Cecil, who tacitly supported his cousin's election and waited until it was over, before publicly declaring his profound disapproval of the Balfour-Chamberlain compact. Lord Hugh, by the way, declines to follow the example of Mr. Austin Taylor and go over to the Liberals. If there existed some central camp, there might be more doubt as to the course he would take; but "even then it would not be satisfactory to leave Mr. Chamberlain in possession of the Conservative party—to be driven out of our nest, as it were, by this Protectionist cuckoo."

Chinese Labour and Boer Self-government.

A question of much more direct importance than Tariff Reform has, however, given rise to a most interesting debate in the Lords this week. It was initiated by Viscount Milner, who directed his maiden speech to a fervid defence of Chinese labour and a still more fervid denunciation of the policy upon which the Government are entering in their dealings with the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Lord Milner, of course, declares himself in favour of granting self-government to both these communities at the earliest possible moment when it would be safe. That is a condition to which he pledged himself when he signed the terms of Peace. But he insists that such a course would not be safe at present, at least as regards the Orange River Colony, so intense is the bitterness of feeling still harboured by the Boers against the British as a consequence of the War. Of course the bitterness is no deeper in the Orange River Colony than in the Transvaal; but whereas in the Transvaal the British—or rather the non-Boer—population is almost as

strong as the Boers—in adult males at all events—in the Orange River Colony the Boers are in an overwhelming majority. The Liberals complain of the strong partisan feeling of Lord Milner's speech, and the "Westminster's" parliamentary representative declares that in referring to the Cape Dutch who were disloyal during the war he almost hissed the word "rebels." It was, however, a powerful speech and created a deep impression.

A Chancellor with Convictions.

Lord Roberts said "ditto" to every word of it; but the new Lord Chancellor came out very strongly on the other side. He refused to disguise the fact that he had always been opposed to the South African war, and still adhered to his opinion. "I should be wanting in self-respect if I did not say that there never was a greater blunder than the policy of the noble Viscount which led to the war." And he spoke with gratitude of the change of feeling which had come over the country with regard to those who used to be denuded as "Pro-Boers"—as men without honour or patriotism. The majority may still think that the war was righteous, but they no longer condemn those who opposed it as having acted upon unworthy motives. Lord Lonsdale frankly admitted the bitterness of feeling left by the war but contended that the grant of self-government was the surest way to remove that bitterness and declined to admit its dangers. No vote was taken against the Government, and indeed there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Opposition in either House to challenge the principle of the immediate grant of self-government to the two colonies.

A Marquis Under Restraint.

A Society sensation has been created by the sudden discovery that the Marquis of Townshend, as to whose whereabouts there had been some mystery for a week or two, had been declared of unsound mind and placed by the Lunacy Commissioners in the custody of his wife. He lives in his own house, goes out when he likes, even dines at public restaurants, and has no professional "keeper" in attendance; but he is always accompanied by his wife or his father-in-law—who is a barrister—or someone they can trust. It is admitted that the immediate reason for taking action was the immense influence—a deleterious influence, as is contended—exercised over the Marquis by a friend—a male friend—whose name has not been publicly mentioned. The Marquis's mother, who is a sister of the Duke of Fife, declares that her son is not insane, has obtained medical support for her contention, and has petitioned the Lunacy Commissioners on the subject. Up to the present, however, they have taken no action. The editor of the "Daily Mail", which set out the Dowager Marchioness's case at length, with quotations of documents, was hauled up before the judges for contempt of court, on the ground that the matter was *sub judice*; but it appeared that there was no legal case pending except one about the Marquis's property, and the application against the editor was promptly dismissed. It may be remembered that the Marquis had been married only about six months, and was the defendant twelve months ago in an action for breach of promise brought by a widow who was stated to be a professional clairvoyant, and the daughter of a publican who had been a man-servant. The case was with-

drawn almost immediately after it had been opened, so that public curiosity in regard to it was never fully satisfied. It appears to be admitted by those who believe the Marquis to be capable of managing his own affairs that his condition is marked by an arrest of development, both mental and physical.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club was held at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Mr. P. F. Livers (in the chair), Mr. E. O. Cumming (hon. secretary), Mr. H. W. Daldy (hon. treasurer), Messrs. A. S. An'on, C. M. Bain, C. W. Beswick, G. M. Billings, E. T. J. Blount, A. A. Brady, E. T. Byrne, J. I. M. Drummond, P. de T. Evans, C. E. Ferguson, A. Fleet, C. B. Godfrey, H. M. Gorton, K. O. Mackenzie, A. M. Maclean, J. H. Macoun, J. Trevor Smith, W. N. Symonds, W. A. Turnbull, and A. P. Wood.

Mr. H. W. Daldy having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said the president of the club, Mr. F. Anderson, had lately gone home, and so he had been requested to take the chair. Mr. Anderson had always been very keen, and throughout the last year's meetings he had done everything he could that appertained to the welfare of the Club. The members would have noticed the return of Mr. A. P. Wood to Shanghai, and this was a matter on which they could congratulate themselves. Mr. Wood's name was amongst those willing to serve on the committee, and the members would know where to put him—right at the top. Coming to the report and the statement of accounts for last year—generally speaking, the financial position appeared to be quite satisfactory. They had paid off Tls. 1,000 debentures, and that left Tls. 13,000,—represented in the club's assets in the shape of the pavilion. Last year a lot of money was spent on the improvement of the pavilion, and this year some other improvements were being effected, yet they were not of great consequence although of some importance. It was difficult to get a good view from some parts of the pavilion owing to the large pillars, pillars that seemed unnecessarily heavy, and the architect had been instructed to replace them by iron supports of a size that was necessary for the support of the roof. Further than that they were putting a light roof over the front steps of the pavilion, many members having complained last season of the sun there. These improvements should all be effected this month. With regard to matches played by the club last season everything was done to bring about the meeting of interport teams. It was Shanghai's turn to invite the other teams to come here and they did so, but neither Hongkong nor Singapore were able to accept the invitation. The club also sent an invitation to Tientsin. Tientsin was a growing place and the club was becoming more important, but Tientsin took the view that Shanghai should go there and they asked the club to do so, but the Shanghai club took up the position that the Tientsin club should come to Shanghai first.

Shanghai also invited Kobe and Yokohama to send a team or teams, in any form they chose, but they were unable to do so. With regard to the question of obtaining the services of a professional there were many in Shanghai who had not had the advantage of being trained by a professional in their school days, and the local club had approached the Hongkong club on the question of obtaining the services of a professional. The matter was not at an end, although Hongkong was not as yet able to join. The chairman was sure that as time went on it would be more necessary to obtain a professional and the increasing number of young players in Shanghai would get an enormous advantage from one. The past season was satisfactory if they might judge from the fact that they always had a large number of men engaged playing either cricket or tennis. As the members would see they had at one time four teams playing, and they were playing somebody else so that nearly a hundred men were playing cricket at the same time. In other ways the season was satisfactory. The club was fortunate in having in the position of hon. secretary Mr. Cumming, and they all agreed that Mr. Daldy was a man who never said "No" to work, although sometimes he might have forty men down to play and on the Saturday morning they said "We cannot do it" and he had to get another forty men together. With the increased trade in Shanghai and mails coming in at all times this sort of thing would go on and could not be avoided. The club were fortunate in having discovered Mr. Billings and he would take Mr. Daldy's place, as secretary, and Mr. Barham had consented to fill the position of Mr. Cumming. Mr. Barham could not do better than his predecessor, but the chairman thought he would do as well. The accounts were pretty much as usual. It was suggested the previous year by Mr. Duman that the form of the accounts was not as it should be from a commercial aspect. The club's assets, beside the pavilion—the ground was not their own—were the value of a few used-up bats and stumps at the end of the season, and anyone going down to the club and seeing them in November would value them at a shilling or a dollar. The committee had discussed the suggestion of Mr. Duman. The accounts were drawn up in their present form some years ago by Mr. Blount, and the committee had not seen their way to alter them and hoped the meeting would accept them as they were. The entertaining account was somewhat larger than in the previous year and that was the result of the old custom of making the ground as popular as they could, opening the ground on Saturday afternoons to all who came. Everything had been done to prevent their being imposed upon. There was formerly a large number of children who went and took what they could get and then went away. That was prevented and only children going to the ground with their parents partook of the tea, etc. provided. The advertising account had been reduced to \$300 odd. The accounts were open for discussion before he proposed their adoption.

Mr. Gorton said he would like to know what A. Kew's contract implied. The boys' and the markers' wages, he thought, had to be provided by A. Kew, and then there was an item for new turf and he thought that was also in A. Kew's contract.

The Chairman replied that the army of small boys was supplied by A. Kew for tennis, rolling, and so on. He certainly had to keep the ground in order as well,

but he would not have to do this turfing which was the result of the building operations on the right of the pavilion.

Mr. E. T. Byrne again called attention to the item of \$860.65 for tiffins and teas. Last year it was almost unanimously decided that tiffins should be paid for by the men who got them. Mr. Byrne did not see anything on the other side showing that the tiffins had been paid for. The teas could not cost this amount! Where did the tiffins come in?

The Chairman said he had spoken about the teas. They got nothing back for the tiffins and last year they did not admit those to tiffin who were not playing in the club's team or the team opposed to them. Did Mr. Byrne mean that the committee undertook to charge their own team for tiffin?

Mr. Byrne said he believed so. That was what was understood last year.

The Chairman replied that he was sorry, because that never came before the committee at any of their meetings. The records of last year's meeting did not say that it was understood that members taking part in the matches or competing with the team should pay for their tiffins. If that was the wish of the members then the committee must consider it. It was a big item, but it was an old custom and it was a little difficult to say when it should come to an end.

Mr. C. M. Bain referred to the bar account. He had heard that the members paid rather stiffly for their drinks. He had heard that they were charged 38 cents for a gin sling. (Voices: "More.") Who made the profit? If the members of the cricket club derived the benefit then it was all right.

The Chairman said the bar was leased to the boy. The tariff was arranged by the committee on the basis of the Shanghai Club. The gin sling Mr. Bain spoke of was probably a good big one (Laughter.) The difference between the charges for drinks at the Cricket Club and the Shanghai Club was that at the latter half-drinks were supplied, but the Cricket Club charged for whole drinks only. The committee who arranged the tariff saw that the prices charged were not exorbitant.

Mr. Bain said his only regret was that the Club did not make the profits.

The Chairman proposed that the accounts as presented be passed.

Mr. Gorton seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next business was the consideration of the rules. Of the old rule books only a few were left and they would have to print a new lot. There was one rule the committee proposed to alter, and that was Rule 22. The absent members' list was a long one, and in years gone by it was possible to keep trace of men coming and going, but now it was impossible to do so and it had thrown a great deal of work on their honorary secretary and the treasurer in trying to keep track of the men. The committee did not think it unreasonable that men going away should give the secretary a chance of knowing it, and supposing a man went away and came back years afterwards, was it fair that he should come into the Club without any reference to those who had joined in his absence and perhaps formed the Club of that day? It did not seem a hardship to carry out the proposal of the committee, which was that the names of men intending to be absent during a season have their names put upon an Absent Members' list, and that they should not be liable for subscriptions for the season during which they were absent. The names of the members

would be taken off this list after two seasons' absence, unless they notified the honorary secretary of their intention to continue their membership. This meant that a member could come back to the Club any time without paying an entrance fee, but he went up to the ballot. It was really found extremely difficult to keep trace of those who were here one season and not another, and it was fair that any secretary in future years should know who was going to be a member and who was not. The other rules met the requirements of the Club at present. In altering this rule the committee was only anxious to do its best for the general interest of the members.

There being no discussion, the Chairman proposed that Rule 22 be altered so as to read:—

"That the names of Members intending to be absent during the season be placed upon a list to be called the 'Absent Members' List' and such Absent Members will not be liable for subscriptions for the season during which they are absent.

'Names of Members will be taken off this list after two seasons' absence, unless Members notify the Honorary Secretary of their intention to continue their membership.'

Mr. A. P. Wood seconded.

Mr. Byrne said before the resolution was passed he would like to say that he thought if the resolution was adopted, that it would add to the work of the secretary and treasurer. How could they find out whether men had been absent members for two years or not? That would, in itself, create a great deal of work. He suggested that after a member went away and did not subscribe he should cease to be a member, and when he came back he should be proposed and seconded again, but not ballotted for.

The Chairman asked Mr. Byrne if he wished to propose an amendment.

Mr. Byrne said he did not, but he knew of the experience of the Rowing Club, where it was found, owing to the increase of membership, very difficult to work out who were the absent members. If a man went away now he left the Club and when he came back rejoined, being proposed and seconded, and he then became a member without being ballotted for.

The Chairman—If he goes away for how long?

Mr. Byrne—One season.

The Chairman—Our rule provides that if a member resigns he goes up for ballot again.

Mr. Barham said he did not think the rule as proposed by the committee would create more work than Mr. Byrne's proposal.

The resolution was then put and carried nem. con.

Mr. Trevor Smith said he would like to ask one question: What did the incoming committee propose to do with regard to the teas? They had had the matter of these tiffin and teas before them. He knew it at it was a very difficult thing to get the children away from these tea tables, but he was sure the children ate about half the refreshments taken to the ground. The boys did not send the children away, and the members had not the heart to do it, and they might feel they had no right to do so. It was very hard to drive a child away from a piece of cake or sweet stuff, but it ran into a big amount, and he thought they should make the head boy, or someone, responsible for keeping the outside children away.

The Chairman said it was very difficult to drive children away. When the new committee came into office they would try to make some arrangement, and if the tent was not used for the purpose for

which it was provided, then some other arrangement would have to be made.

Mr. Byrne said the amount of the debentures was not in the statement of accounts at all.

The Chairman said it was not, but it might have been put in. It was Tls. 13,000.

Mr. C. M. Bain proposed and Mr. W. N. Symonds seconded, that the following members be elected to serve on the committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. P. Wood, G. M. Billings, W. H. Barham, P. F. Lavers, J. I. M. Drummond, E. T. J. Blount, and E. O. Cumming.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Trevor Smith proposed, and Mr. C. W. Beswick seconded that the following members be elected to serve on the Balloting Committee: Messrs. A. P. Wood, G. M. Billings, W. H. Barham, P. F. Lavers, J. I. M. Drummond, E. T. J. Blount, E. O. Cumming, H. W. Daldy, H. F. Bell, E. T. Byrne, R. C. Farbridge, C. H. Godfrey, C. J. Scott, B. P. Sheldon, W. K. Stanion, J. K. Tweed, F. J. Burrett, C. Lalcaca, W. A. Turnbull, and C. M. Bain.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. P. Wood proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing committee, who had had many arduous duties to perform.

Mr. Barham seconded in a brief speech in appreciation of the Hon. Secretary's services. The motion was unanimously accepted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

DUNNING & CO., LD.

The first annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday, Mr. C. Sturmann presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take them as read. There is very little to say in reference to the accounts—they speak for themselves. Our business has only been running for five months and during this time, as the accounts show, we ought to be very well satisfied with our investment. Turning to the different items in the accounts, our stock on hand consists of \$54,544.51. It is taken at cost price and we expect to realise our regular profits thereon. The sundry debtors amount to \$25,932.13, which are now in the course of collection; they consist of outstandings of recent sales. Bad and doubtful debts have been duly written off, and some old accounts taken over from the vendors have been collected. As you will see from the profit and loss account, a credit balance of \$6,947.42 is available for division, and your directors propose to place to credit of good-will account \$1,000, write off the flotation expenses of \$1,204.62, pay a dividend of \$2.00 (Two Dollars) per share, and carry forward to new account \$742.80. Your directors consider the paying of this dividend a very good result, as it equals about 10 per cent per annum. I may mention that the business is increasing generally and especially our output business shows signs of great improvement. Your general manager, Mr. Dooley, and his staff, are untiring in their efforts to make the business a success, and we may confidently look forward to the same good results for the next year. These are all the remarks I have to make, but before putting the resolutions to a vote I shall be pleased

to answer any questions which any of the shareholders might ask, to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Griffin: That the report and statement of accounts of 28th February, 1906, as presented be accepted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Bennett and seconded by the Chairman: That the directors are hereby authorised to pay a dividend of \$2.00 per share to all shareholders standing on the books on the 28th of February, 1906.

Proposed by Mr. N. E. Bryant, seconded by Mr. A. U. Belyea: That Mr. Chas. Sturmann be re-elected a director of this company.

Proposed by Mr. A. U. Belyea, seconded by Mr. W. S. Hibbard: That Mr. Robt. Law be re-elected auditor of the company.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HANKOW RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

Minutes of the annual general meeting of ratepayers of the British Concession at Hankow, held at H. B. M.'s Consulate-General, Hankow, on Friday, 23rd February, 1906.

Present:—Messrs. J. Bandow (9), E. Binder (4), A. W. Cross (7), E. H. Fraser (6), C. E. Geddes (35), A. Haase (3), H. E. Howard (15), Lewis Jones (1), M. Kennedy (4), A. Linton (2), W. S. Livingstone (3), W. Milward (1), H. E. Ramsay (31), A. N. Rassadin (27), A. M. Reith (5), A. E. Raynell (11), Bishop Roots (4), A. Shearer (1), H. Whistler (1). Number of votes represented 170, out of a total of 226. E. H. Fraser, Esq., c.m.g., H. B. M.'s Consul-General, in the chair.

The Chairman read the notices convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

Accounts and Budget.—Mr. Ramsay was called upon to make some comments and explain the Budget for the current year. He said, that during the past year the income had exceeded the expenditure by Tls. 1,000 notwithstanding that they had written off some Tls. 5,000. The Budget provided for the making of new roads in the Extension and repairing others in the old Concession, and they hoped that the system of drainage necessitated by the Extension would be commenced at an early date, which would mean increased expenditure. The revenue from the Bund frontage for the past year had only been for 10 months, whereas this year's income would include 12 months' rent. Additions to the Property Tax were expected, for building was going ahead, and under the new assessment for Land Tax, a slight increase might be expected, if the Ratepayers would pass the proposed rate.

Bishop Roots proposed and Mr. Shearer seconded:—"That the accounts and report as circulated be accepted and passed."—Carried unanimously.

Land Tax.—Mr. Whistler proposed and Mr. Livingstone seconded:—"That Land Tax be collected on the basis of ½

of 1 per cent, and that a rebate of 50 per cent be allowed to holders of Extension Lots still unfilled, which are at present useless for building purposes, and for which they have already contracted with the Council to be filled."

Before the motion was put to the meeting, Mr. Fraser said that according to the terms of the Concession title-deeds, the rebate would be illegal, as the rate on land must be uniform. He could not therefore sanction such a resolution; the only way to arrange this point would have been to have the assessment on such lots lighter.

Mr. Whistler and his seconder then altered their motion to one that the rate should be made $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Amendment.—Mr. Ramsay proposed and Mr. Geddes seconded—"That the rate be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent."

Mr. Geddes remarked that it would be a mistake to reduce the tax on the whole Extension and Concession for the sake of 3 or 4 lots; as the old Concession also would be affected by the proposal, the effect of this would be to make the tax in many instances lower than last year.

Mr. Whistler said he was willing to withdraw his proposal, and Mr. Ramsay's amendment was put to the meeting.—Carried nem. con.

The Land Tax for 1906 was thus fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% on the new assessment.

Property Tax.—Mr. Geddes proposed and Mr. Reynell seconded—"That Property Tax be collected upon the basis of 5% on property in foreign occupation, and at the rate of 10% on property in Chinese occupation, on actual rental."

Mr. Ramsay said that complaints had been made by the Chinese about this differential rate, especially as they had no benefit, the streets being bad, the exits worse, and there being no drainage. He suggested that a uniform rate of 5% be charged for foreigners and Chinese alike.

Mr. Geddes opposed this proposal on the grounds that the cost of police and other supervision over Chinese residences were comparatively large, and Hankow was only following the precedent set at Shanghai and elsewhere. He also remarked that Mr. Ramsay's description only applied to a few houses; the majority being provided with drains.

After some further discussion, Mr. Geddes' resolution was carried nem. con.

Wharfage Dues.—Mr. Reith proposed and Mr. Reynell seconded—"That Wharfage Dues be levied at the same tariff as last year."—Carried nem. con.

Licenses, Fees, etc.—Mr. Reith proposed and Mr. Ramsay seconded—"That charges of licenses and fees, entrances on to the Concession, and rents for land and houses, the property of the Municipality, be levied at the discretion of the Council."—Carried nem. con.

Bund Frontage.—Mr. Geddes proposed and Mr. Reynell seconded—"That the applications of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Messrs. Geddes & Co., and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire for Bund frontage be granted for one year ending 30th June, 1907, for the use of river steamers or their temporary substitutes. Rent six (6) taels per foot per annum. Vessels using the lessees' frontages which do not trade regularly with the port, to pay wharfage dues on their cargoes at the rate of one-tenth of the current tariff."

Mr. Ramsay remarked that he thought the lessees ought to pay for the frontage from jetty to jetty, and that the pumping stations should not be deducted from the frontage, in fact, these stations could not be considered to cover Bund frontage in any sense of

the word, but that they gave permits to erect these pumping houses on the Bund. He further remarked, taking his own case in point, that as a lessee of Bund frontage on the French Concession, he had to pay from the middle of the public jetty to the boundary of the French Concession. In the present case Messrs. Butterfield & Swire paid for the full distance between the two jetties; and Jardine, Matheson & Co., in fact, paid a little more than their due in this respect.

Mr. Reynell asked Mr. Ramsay on what terms he held the Bund frontage on the French Concession, and he confessed that he had a ten year's lease. Mr. Reynell said that he would only be too glad to get the same terms from the Council in this Concession, for then he would know that the rate charged to his firm would not be raised year by year.

Mr. Geddes also concurred, and said that if he could get a lease for ten years, he would improve the approach to his steamers, but as it was, he was never sure whether he would be turned out from year to year.

After some further discussion, Mr. Ramsay proposed an amendment to Mr. Geddes' motion, which was—"That lessees of Bund frontages pay rent for the whole distance between the public jetties, and that the pumping stations are not to be deducted from that amount."

Mr. Geddes took exception to this amendment of Mr. Ramsay, which had been sprung on him so suddenly, and objected to having his company's Bund frontage rent raised in this summary manner for no reason whatever, the rent paid by the other companies being unchanged. He allowed that he paid only for a part of the 500 feet between the public jetties, but as he did not want the whole of that length, he did not see why he should pay for what he did not use. His pontoon and steamers were small, and therefore a greater length of frontage would be a dead loss to him. It was his interest to do the best he could for his clients, and in allowing this amendment to be passed without making strong objection to it, he would be doing them a wrong.

Mr. Fraser remarked that in both cases—Bund frontages and pumping stations—leases were not granted, but licenses.

At this point, Bishop Root addressed the chair, asking for some light on the matter being discussed, as he was quite ignorant of the pros and cons of the subject, and he should like to know just how this alteration would affect the income of the Municipality.

Mr. Ramsay then explained that there were so many feet of Bund frontage which were let out at 6 taels per foot per annum. Out of this number of feet a certain number were paid for by the lessees in question. In the case of Geddes & Co., they occupied a length of 35 feet in the middle of a space of 500 feet, thus leaving the remainder unoccupied and unpaid for, which was a loss to the Council. Mr. Ramsay thought that Geddes & Co. should pay for the whole length, as their pontoon being in the centre of 500 feet, the pier was at the end was of no use to anyone else.

Mr. Ramsay's amendment was carried.

Mr. Geddes then remarked that in the case of their taking the whole frontage from jetty to jetty, the pumping stations would be an objection, as these would be in the way of mooring ropes, etc. He objected to the amendment as passed which would prejudice only the Company he represented, and proposed to amend the amendment by adding "That an exception be made in the case of

Lots 10 to 13, the rent of which should remain as before."

The re-amendment was put to the meeting and carried.

Pumping Stations.—Mr. Whistler proposed and Mr. Rassadin seconded—"That the four applications for pumping stations be granted for one year ending 30th June, 1907, at the current rate for Bund frontage, each applicant to pay for at least 25 feet. The lessees in each case to provide two or more couplings in their supply pipes from the river to fit the Council's fire hoses which may at any time be attached for the purposes of extinguishing fire and/or flushing drains."—Carried nem. con.

Bye-law: Game.—Mr. Ramsay proposed and Mr. Cross seconded that—"In order to prevent the killing of game out of season, the following Bye-law be passed: Any pheasants, deer, or other game (excepting snipe and quail) found in the British Concession at Hankow, between 1st March, and 15th September, be seized and confiscated."

Mr. Fraser pointed out that under Rule VI of the Land Regulations, 14 days' notice of meeting should have been given of the proposed Bye-law previous to the meeting, and that the Bye-law could therefore not be passed at this meeting. It could be included in the business of the next Special Meeting.

Loan.—Mr. Ramsay proposed and Mr. Geddes seconded—"That the Council be empowered to raise on Loan from time to time, further sums up to Taels one hundred thousand (100,000) either privately or by debentures for the purpose of developing the Concession."

Bishop Root enquired what security the Council had as a set-off against these loans, and how the Council intended to pay them off. Mr. Ramsay explained that the Council owned four Concession Lots, valued at Tls. 80,000 on paper, but which were worth considerably more. They also owned a large piece of land outside the railway embankment, which they expected would be of some value in a few years.

Mr. Geddes spoke in favour of the Loan. They needed the money for new Police Barracks, the present ones having been condemned out and out by the Medical Officer, who had said that much of the sickness amongst the members of the Police force was due to the insanitary conditions reigning there. Not only was the money wanted for this purpose, but also for the completion of roads in the Extension, and referring to a prevalent idea that the Extension was being developed at the expense of the old part of the Concession, he pointed out that the revenue, derived from the Extension, in the shape of rent of premises and taxes, was about equal to the interest paid on the loan, which had been raised on account of the Extension in 1902. This Loan would include the overdraft at the Bank.

Mr. Ramsay spoke again in favour of the loan, and dwelt on the necessity for the new barracks and also for the new drainage system which would be taken in hand at once.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

Election of Councillors.—The ballot paper having been handed in, Mr. Geddes proposed and Mr. Ramsay seconded—"That the vote be counted by the Consul-General and his staff, and the result made known to the Ratepayers."—Carried nem. con.

The results as afterwards given out were:—

C. E. Geddes, 139 A. N. Ramsdin, 139
H. E. Ramsay, 139 A. E. Reynell, 129
A. M. Reich, 134 H. E. Howard, 118

139 votes being cast.

The Chairman then asked the meeting if anyone had any further remarks to make. Mr. Kennedy had a question to ask. He wished to ask the Chairman whether the Council had the legal right to raise the level of the Extension to whatever height they thought best without consulting the Rate-payers, and whether H. B. M. Consul-General had the authority to quash such proceedings? Why he asked this was, because he had been told that the Council intended to raise the level of the road at the city wall 2 feet above the Bund level, and this would mean a dead loss of Tls. 40,000 to the lot-holders on the extension, for they would need to raise their lots to that level. He wished to put a straight question, and he wanted a straight answer: Had the Council the right to make these levels without consulting the Rate-payers, and could the Consul veto such?

Mr. Fraser, in reply, said, that the Council had powers vested in them by the Regulations and By-laws whereby they could undertake all works in connection with the roads and the well being of the Settlement without consulting the Ratepayers, but that Land Regulation XI provided a means for the Ratepayers to protest against any such work undertaken by the Council which they did not think for the benefit of the Concession.

It was then proposed by Mr. Kennedy and seconded by Mr. Huse:—"That it be an instruction to the incoming Council that as soon as the plan for drainage of the Extension is settled, the particulars of the proposed level, drainage, etc., be circulated by the Council to the Ratepayers interested."—Carried nem. con.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

E. H. FRASER,

Chairman,

H. B. M.'s Consul-General.

REPORT

OF THE BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
HANKOW.

For the Year ending 31st December, 1905.

The Council as elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on the 28th February, 1905, consisted of Messrs. A. K. Craddock, C. E. Geddes, W. S. Livingstone, H. E. Ramsay, A. M. Reith and H. Whistler.

Mr. A. K. Craddock resigned on leaving for home in May, and Mr. A. E. Reynell was elected in his stead at a Special Meeting of Ratepayers held on the 1st November, 1905.

The following Statements show the Income and Expenditure and the position of the accounts at the 31st December, 1905.

Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905:—

VICTORIA HALL.

	Tls.
To Wages and Sundries	282.38
" Ground Rent from 21st December, 1904 to 21st June, 1906	300.00
" Fire Insurance	58.50
" Repairs	386.55
Tls. 1,027.43	

	Tls.
By Fees collected	570.13
" Balance, transferred to Working a/c.....	457.30
Tls. 1,027.43	

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Properties registered:—
Folio 772; Lots 85, 96, 104 and 113, including Houses, Stables, Sheds, &c.
..... Valued at Tls. 80,000.00

IMPROVEMENTS UNREALISABLE.

Balance at 31st December, 1904.	16,481.59
Repairs to Bund Apron	2,200.75
Artesian Well Borings, &c.	518.21
Tls. 23,548.06	

New Roads: Land Bought	200.00
" " Construction	250.00
" " Surveying, Raising, &c.....	3,897.51
Tls. 4,347.51	

Less amount written off—10%	2,354.80
Tls. 21,193.26	

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Expenditure.

	Tls.
To Balance at 31st December 1904	4,225.51
" Police	18,934.79
" Road	3,068.33
" Fire department.....	1,352.84
" Lighting	1,930.90
" Sanitary	2,924.22
" Bungalow	585.85
" Fire insurance and repairs	1,154.49
" Secretariat	4,129.67
" Depreciation (Victoria Hall)	700.00
" Victoria Hall, working account	457.30
" Interest	8,532.81
" Subscriptions	50.00
" Pootoon and jetty.....	69.91
" Depreciation (improvements unrealisable)	2,354.80
" Depreciation (plant and furniture)	2,693.35
" Auditors' fees	100.00
Tls. 53,264.77	

Income.

	Tls.
By Fines at Police Court.....	857.15
" Vehicular licenses	1,828.41
" Special licenses	2,782.96
" Rents	2,197.17
" Import dues	3,584.49
" Export dues	8,147.18
" Land tax	8,249.71
" Property tax	10,832.42
" Bund frontage	11,553.73
" Cemetery	108.45
" Balance at 31st December, 1905	3,123.10
Tls. 53,264.77	

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.	Tls.
To Land and Buildings	80,000.00
" Improvements Unrealisable	21,193.26
" Victoria Hall Tls. 9,300.00	
" Depreciation	700.00
8,600.00	

To New Cemetery	1,246.67
" Plant and Furniture	17,955.71
" Depreciation —15%	2,693.35
15,262.36	

" Cash in hand	400.00
" Balance	
" Working a/c.....	3,123.10
Tals. 129,825.39	

Liabilities.

By Debentures	100,000.00
" Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	28,321.02
" New Cemetery Road Construction.....	149.87
" Deposit £200. Poole, Lauder & Co.....	1,324.50
Tals. 129,825.39	

E. & O. E.

Hankow, 31st December, 1905.

British Municipal Council.
A. C. TWEEDIE,
Secretary.

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Hankow British Municipal Council for the year ending 31st December 1905, comparing them with the various vouchers and instructions, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same.

F. W. MACKIE, C.A., } Auditors.
D. M. Ross,

Hankow, 26th January, 1906.

Police.—The Superintendent of Police reports as follows:—

Hankow, 20th January, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my report for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Mr. Charles Prest, who was Acting Superintendent during my absence on home leave, resigned in October on my return from Europe.

The Force now consists of 1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 3 Indian Sergeants, 34 Indian and 40 Chinese Constables, 3 Chinese Detectives and 1 Chinese Interpreter.

Inspectors Byth and Burnett, who took up their appointments in December, 1904, have given entire satisfaction. The Force, with a few exceptions, have also worked well.

The number of arrests for the year is 1,253, as against 1,104 for the previous year, and 1,346 for the year 1903.

HENRY MILLAR,

Superintendent.

The Fines paid amount to \$1,210.23.

Roads.—The footpaths in E-wu and Poying Roads opposite Lots 40.58 and 59 were cemented at a cost of Tls. 750. Sing Seng Road, notwithstanding that it was macadamised two years ago, is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the want of a proper drainage system. All the other roads and footpaths were kept in ordinary repair.

Sanitary.—The usual work of cleansing drains, removing garbage etc. was attended to daily.

Fire Department.—There were no fires in the Concession during the year, but the Brigade turned out on several occasions to those in the vicinity and rendered efficient service, the engines and appliances being found in good working order.

Lighting.—The obsolete system of lighting which is in vogue here, has been a source of dissatisfaction for many years past, but the Council is now pleased to state that a franchise has been granted to Messrs. Poole, Lauder & Co. to erect an Electric Light Works

and run wires through the streets of the Concession, and they hope, that at a not very distant date they will be able to utilize this system of lighting for the streets. Messrs. Pool, Lauder & Co. agreed to have their installation at work within nine months from the signing of the contract, and deposited with the Council the sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling (£200) as a guarantee of good faith. The Council trust that the Ratepayers will see their way to vote an extra lighting allowance for this purpose.

Concession Extension.—The raising of the low-lying lots has been proceeded with in a more satisfactory manner during the past year than it has been hitherto, in consequence of the Viceroy's Embankment keeping the water off the plain, thus enabling the Tien Shun Syndicate to work almost continuously. Lots 101, 108, and 111 are almost completed, and lots 100, 109, and 110 are being proceeded with.

Victoria Hall.—This account shows a debit balance of T's. 457.50, which is mainly owing to the repairs found necessary, including varnishing floors, staircase, windows etc., and also making a new roof for porch over entrance. T's. 70 has been written off Capital account, which now stands at T's. 8,600.

Finance.—The Council has much pleasure in calling the attention of the Ratepayers to the very satisfactory state of the accounts for the past year. A debit balance of T's. 4,225.51 was brought forward to working account, and after allowing for that amount and writing off T's. 6,850.56, a debit balance of T's. 3,123.10 still remains. To make good this deficit and defray the expenses of the current year, the Council considers that an increase over last year's income of T's. 7,000 will be necessary.

Loan.—The Council recommend the Ratepayers to authorise a further Debetures Loan up to T's. 100,000.00 in order to provide for the expense of laying out roads and drains on the Concession Extension, to be issued at the discretion of the Council.

H. E. RAMSAY, Chairman.
H. WHISTLER, Vice Chairman.
C. E. GEDDES.
W. S. LIVINGSTONE.
A. M. REITH.
A. E. REYNELL.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY AT THE LYCEUM.

"LA POUPEE."

"La Poupée" is Miss Wilmot Karkeek's "star" rôle, and therefore, as Miss Corlass and Miss Nina Leslie continue unfortunately on the sick list, the programme was changed last night in order that the temporary weakening of the company might be felt as little as possible. The opera which ran so long at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in London has the triple attractiveness of a charming, almost idyllic story, a not too subtle but delicately refined vein of humour, and songs which have become popular on their merits and apart from their places in the context. It is by no means a one-part piece, but the success of the representation depends, of course, very materially upon the way in which the animated doll, who causes such startling events in Father Maxime's monastery, is played. Miss Karkeek seems marked out instinctively for such a rôle. She fulfilled it

almost perfectly, the mechanical movements being loudly applauded. Her songs and dancing too were good, and she was quite at her best. Mr. Harry Cole, as "the greatest man on earth" was hardly the Hilarius we have seen at home, but at the same time it must be stated that he portrayed the character most amusingly and kept the audience laughing most of the time he was in front of the footlights. Mr. Mark Lester, as Lancelot, sang well, but he was not so simple as the novice one had impressed on the mind. Mr. Percy Haydn's Lorenz was splendid and the stiff-jointed old campaigner created roars of laughter when he caught up the gay spirit of the doll. Mr. Munro was a capital Father Maxime and the song of the opera "A jovial monk am I," of course, fell to his lot. The other artistes also did well; the choruses, especially the male, were very good; and the doll dance in Act I was beautifully executed by Miss Vincent.

SPORT

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION.

The games in the third round have resulted as follows:

W. P. Brown, 2½ beat H. G. Thompson, 1½
W. J. Hunnux 2 " J. M. P. Remedios 1
H. Goetze 2 " A. E. Moses 0
O. S. Little 2 " A. C. Remedios 1
A. Hanson 2 " J. A. Cruz 1
P. C. Souza 2 " J. Meinke 0

Messrs J. Grödtman and O. Dissen scratched to Messrs C. A. M. de Jesus and J. A. Levi, respectively.

The draw for the fourth round is as follows: Hunnux v. Brown; Goetze v. de Jesus; Hanson v. Little; Levi v. Souza.

GOLF.

Mr. H. J. H. Tripp has been elected Captain of the Shanghai Golf Club in the place of Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie, on home leave. Vacancies on the Committee caused by the departure of Messrs. McMurtrie and Sutherland have been filled by Messrs. G. M. Wheelock and W. N. Symonds.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

5th April.

(1) The post of prefect of Ch'aochou-fu, province of Kuangtung, being one of importance, the Acting Viceroy of said province is commanded to select from amongst all the substantive prefects of Kuangtung the man best fitted for said post and let Wu Yin-pei be appointed to the prefecture vacated by the said Acting Viceroy's choice.

(2) Chên Chao-fang is appointed prefect of Huichou-fu, Kt., and Sung Hsi prefect of Ch'ihchou-fu, An.

(3) Haing Lu is appointed Provincial Judge of Kueichou.

(4) Fêng Ju-K'uei is appointed Tao-tai of the Ning-Ch'ih-Tai-Kuang Intendancy of Anhui province, and Tung Tê-chang Salt Intendant of Hupoh province.

(5) Hua Hai is appointed prefect of Weihai-fu, Ho., and, Kuo Yin prefect of Ch'ingyang-fu, Kan.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

6th April.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli and Commander-in-Chief of the Peiyang Land and Naval forces, left Tientsin by the morning train early yesterday to inspect the troops of the Second Division stationed at Ts'ienan, in Chihli province. After the inspection there will be a sham fight under service conditions.

A NAVAL SCHOOL AT WOOSUNG.

It is stated in Mandarin circles that a large Naval Academy is to be established soon at Woosung, as a training school for cadets of the combined Peiyang and Nanyang squadrons. As to the organising of a sea-going fleet composed of battleships and armoured cruisers, commensurate in number to the dignity of the Empire, the question has had to be deferred for the time being owing to the want of adequate funds.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE CHINESE Y. M. C. A., SHANGHAI.

Anyone passing along Szechuen Road, will notice that preparations are being made for the erection of a large building in the centre of this busy and important thoroughfare. Upon this site, selected after long and careful consideration of the subject, is to be erected the new building of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai. The site, having regard to the object of the Association, is in every way satisfactory.

The building judging from the plans which have been approved, will be a very imposing one. Most of the structure will be four stories high, of red brick, trimmed with Ningpo green stone. The main entrance is to be twenty feet broad in the centre of the front, set off on either side by massive half columns. Over the entrance are the words in English, "Chinese Young Men's Christian Association," while on the right side, cut in a state of stone six feet long, are Chinese characters signifying "The Society of Christ's Disciples of Vigorous Years." On the left, also in Chinese, is the motto of the structure "Not to be ministered unto but to minister."

On the ground floor, or the first story, the central feature is the gymnasium, 62 ft. by 42 ft. The high ceiling is supported by massive steel girders especially imported from England; there are no posts, and the light is ample. Over the locker room, on the north side, is a large gallery. On this floor there are, of course, many smaller rooms. There are also three stores, which have already been leased for six years at a very satisfactory rental.

As is well-known, an agreement between the Executive Committee of the Martyrs' Memorial for China and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai, pro-

vided that the new building should and be so arranged as to incorporate a hall to seat at least seven hundred persons, and that this hall be called the "Martyrs' Memorial Hall," and be granted for the free use of interdenominational religious conventions or conferences. This hall, on the second main storey, will have two large entrances and a fire escape. It will be located away from the noise of the street. It is hoped that the building will be ready for use by the end of next April, so that the large number of missionaries, who are expected to be present at the conference to be held on that date, may hold their meetings and deliberations there.

There are two flights of stairs leading to the third main storey. There will be found the large dining room and kitchen which will be used by the members for regular or special meals, for committee suppers, and association banquets. Upon this floor, also, are large class rooms, which will accommodate about 250 students, and the same number in the evening classes.

The land upon which the building is to be erected was secured from Sir Thomas Hanbury at the reasonable price of Tls. 45,000. The \$50,000 gold for the building has been paid in, and about Tls. 26,000 has been received in cash from local sources toward the payment for the site. Of the Tls. 14,000 still to be secured the Association has good promises for Tls. 4,000. Before the building is dedicated it is proposed to clear the property of debt.

The Association is to be congratulated on the acquisition of the new building and the large and fine accommodation which will be afforded for the religious, educational, gymnastic, and social features of their work. The permanent policy of the Association here, as in Western lands, to take no part whatever in political agitations, such affairs not being allowed in the building, is a wise one, and under such favourable auspices we may reasonably look forward to great advancement in the work that the Association is seeking to do for the spiritual, mental, and physical benefit of the young men of China.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 5th April.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.
Coroner.

Re THE DEATH OF WILLIAM BELL.

The inquest was resumed at H. M. Police Court concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of William Bell, who was found dead at his residence, No. 5, North Honan Road, early on Wednesday morning.

Dr. Duncan J. Reid, registered medical practitioner, stated that he was summoned to No. 5, North Honan Road, shortly after 8 a.m. on Wednesday. He found the deceased lying dead in the bed. The body was still slightly warm. As he was told that deceased had died almost instantaneously, he presumed it was due to something connected with the heart, but could not judge from external examination. On Wednesday afternoon witness made a postmortem examination of the body at the Fearon Road mortuary. He found no marks of violence on any part of the body. He examined the contents of the chest cavity, and the first thing apparent was that there had

been some old trouble with the pleural cavity of the right lung, as the two layers of the pleura were adherent throughout its entire surface. He next removed both lungs, the heart and large vessels en masse. The pericardium—the membrane enclosing the heart—was very much distended, and on opening it a quantity of serum of blood flowed away, the rest of the cavity being filled with clotted blood. On further examination witness found there had been an aneurism of the ascending part of the aorta, which lies within the pericardium, and that this aneurism had ruptured. This allowed the blood to fill the pericardial sack and naturally arrested the heart's action. Death would be almost instantaneous. The aneurism, the walls of which were very thin, would burst with slight straining or exertion. The deceased had been a patient of witness for some years, but had not consulted him for a year or so. He never complained to witness about his heart. About four years ago witness tested deceased's heart and found it was then apparently healthy. At the post-mortem examination the heart was found to be healthy. An aneurism would be difficult to detect from examination, but it would probably give rise to some symptoms which witness thought he could have detected had he examined deceased recently.

The Coroner said—I certify that death was due to natural causes, the actual cause of death being the bursting of an aneurism on the ascending part of the aorta which lies within the pericardium.

DEATH.

TEIFFENBERG.—On the 31st of March 1906, at Vladivostok (of heart disease), M. Teiffenberg, of Shanghai, aged 53 years.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SUAN, 5th Apr.—For Hankow—Messrs. C. G. W. Menck, Hans Gust, and Henning Gust.

Per str. KIANGTSEN, 5th Apr.—For Ningpo—Mr. W. A. Kirschstein.

INWARD.

Per str. ERNEST SIMONS, 5th Apr.—From Marseilles—Mrs. Rival and child, Messrs. Maninol, Hormon, Anger, Dickon, Dunne, Gibson, Castella, Taigterory, Sangster, Beatingo, and Fabre. From Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Diamante. From Colombo—Messrs. G. D. Taylor, Wilson, Mussen, Misses Caroline and Sarah Saunders. From Singapore—Mrs. Levy, Messrs. Reinhard, Beebe (2), Allen, and Grunberg. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Hannory and child, Miss Shaw, Messrs. Wilson, J. B. Riley, and H. S. Rosenthal.

Per str. PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, 5th Mar.—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Kochen. Mrs. M. Monteith, Messrs. H. Burkhardt, G. A. Robertson, and Thies. From Kobe—Dr. Völkner, Messrs. O. Kubo, Yamamoto, A. Marji K. Sero, A. Kurazawa, Z. Sakai, T. Yamada, F. and F. Takenaka. From Nagasaki—Miss Suwa Nishikawa. Messrs. H. Francisco, L. Perelstrons, Stainik, K. Miyada, A. Scolnicow, Scolnicow, Duhin, Rippinbill, H. Ader, and Fija.

Per str. FUNOSHUN, 5th Apr.—From Foochow—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Chin, Misses Bube and Storr. Messrs. Voskersaunsky, S. Otami and L. Halada.

Per str. TA SANG, 4th Apr.—From Hankow—Mr. F. F. Jelke.

Per str. KIANGTSEN, 5th Apr.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Li, Messrs. Tsao and Wang.

Per str. SUIVO, 5th Apr.—From Hankow and Ports—Miss Bridget Burke, Messrs. Boone, Digby, Wong Kong, and Wallace.

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Imperial Chinese Railways

British and Chinese Corporation System

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.**TIME TABLE**

From 3rd December, 1905, and until further notice.

SHANGHAI-WOOSUNG FORT LINE.**UP TRAINS.**

STATIONS.		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Woosung Forts	de.	7.20	8.40	10.00	11.20	12.40	2.00	3.15	4.30	6.20
Woosung Creek	de.	7.26	8.46	10.06	11.26	12.46	2.06	3.21	4.36	.26
Woosung	de.	7.29	8.49	10.09	11.29	12.49	2.09	3.24	4.39	6.9
Chiangwan	de.	7.40	9.00	10.20	11.40	1.00	2.20	3.35	4.50	6.40
Shanghai	ar.	7.49	9.09	10.29	11.49	1.09	2.29	3.44	4.59	6.50

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS.		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shanghai	de.	8.00	9.20	10.40	12.00	1.20	2.40	3.50	5.15	7.0
Chiangwan	de.	8.10	9.30	10.50	12.10	1.30	2.50	4.00	5.25	7.1
Woosung	de.	8.21	9.41	11.01	12.21	1.41	3.01	4.11	5.36	7.2
Woosung Creek	de.	8.24	9.44	11.04	12.24	1.44	3.04	4.14	5.39	7.2
Woosung Forts	ar.	8.29	9.49	11.09	12.29	1.49	3.09	4.19	5.44	7.2

FARES.

FARE	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	FARES	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
W. S. Forts	cts.	cts.	cts.	Shanghai to	cts.	cts.	cts.
W. S. Cree ..	15	10	5	Chiangwan ...	30	20	10
" ..	15	10	5	Woosung	60	40	20
Chiangwan	50	30	15	W.S. Creek ...	80	50	25
Shanghai	80	50	25	W.S. Forts ...	80	50	25

SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE.

FARES.				UP TRAINS.			
Shanghai to	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Woosung.....	60 cts.	40 cts.	20 cts.				
Shanghai to	1st	2nd	3rd	Naziang dep.	8.50	11.30	1.15
Woosung Creek	Class	Class	Class	Chen Ju.....dep.	9.10	11.50	1.35
and Forts.....	80 cts.	50 cts.	25 cts.	Shanghai, ...arr.	9.25	12.05	1.50
							4.30
							4.50
							5.05

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Shanghai dep.	8.05	10.45	12.30	3.00	Shanghai 1st 2nd 3rd
Chen Ju.....dep.	8.20	11.00	12.45	3.15	to Class Class Class
Naziang arr.	8.40	11.20	1.05	3.53	Naziang.....60 cts. 35 cts. 20 cts

Passengers will find good roads at Wooning Forts and beyond for cycling, riding, or driving.

Full particulars of passenger fares, goods and parcel charges and general information can be obtained at any of the Stations, or at the Head Office, 12a Soochuen Road.

All applications for advertisements on the Railway property should be addressed to the Advertisement Department at the Head Office.

Shanghai, 20th November, 1905.

BY ORDER.

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

16, Mark Lane, London.

Established 1811.

MADEIRAS AND PORTS.

Special selected Madeira ...per case of 12 qu rts	Tls. 31.50
Rich Old "Boal" (Speciality)	" 23.00
Superior light Port.....	" 10.25
Very light old Tawny Port ...	" 12.00
Invalids' special Port.....	" 15.00

SHERRIES.

Pale soft and dry Sherry per case of 12 quarts	Tls. 9.50
Manzanilla	" 11.00
Oloroso	" 12.00
Amoroso.....	" 14.50

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

Orion Burgundy.....per case of 12 quarts	Tls. 8.00
Orion Burgundy.....	" 24 pints " 9.25
Claret ..	" 12 quarts " 8.50
Claret ..	" 24 pints " 10.00
Riesling	" 12 quarts " 9.00
Riesling	" 24 pints " 10.25

WHISKIES.

John Begg's Royal Lachnager Scotch Whisky.	
White Capsule, per case of 12 quarts, Tls.	9.00
John Begg's Royal Lachnager Scotch Whisky,	
Special Liqueur	" 14.00

Complete Price List, including Brandies, Hocks, etc., on application to

HILLEBRANDT & CO.,

Agents, 17, Peking Road.

2nd October, 1905.

-Tn & F- 201

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. Highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

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F

12th August, 1900.

THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

COMMITTEE

Sir PELHAM WARREN, President,
J. O. P. BLAND. Wm. MEYERINK.
Capt. BOLBRAGON. L. MIDWOOD.
E. O. CUMMING. S. W. PRATT, M.E.C.V.P.
J. CHAPMAN. L. BATAAB.
H. E. HOBSON. M. TILLOT
D. LANDALE. E. R. HOOPER, Hon. Treas.

THE labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations, but this Charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals. Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2.00, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to E. R. Hooper, Hon. Treas., care of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

P. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary S.S.P.C.A.,
Shanghai, 28th Feb., 1906

The Shanghai General Hospital.

TIENDONG ROAD.

上海總醫院

SHANGHAI KUNG-PING-YUEN.

THE Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital beg to notify to the Public that Patients will be admitted to the above institution at the following rates (which include Doctor's attendance and medicine):—

For X-Ray examinations the charge to Patients less than 10 days in Hospital, will be Tls. 25; to private patients over 10 days in Hospital, Tls. 10.

1st Class.—Private Rooms with every possible comfort, Tls. 6 per day.

2nd Class.—Six Patients in one ward, Tls. 8.00 per day.

3rd Class.—Ten Patients in one ward, \$2.00 per day.

Rooms are reserved for 24—eight in each class—Female Patients.

Every patient, on admission, must have a guarantee from some responsible person, who will be held liable for the payment of the bill, or make a cash deposit considered sufficient by the Sister admitting the patient.

Ten free beds of the third-class and Reserved for Charity Patients, under arrangement with the Municipalities of Shanghai and the Trustees of the Ladies' Bazaar Fund.

Applications for admission on the charity list to be made to the Superintendent of the English Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or to the Lady Superior of the Hospital.

Indigent Patients, provided with tickets from any Consular or Municipal Council can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital, daily, at 9 a.m.

By order of the Governors,

J. D. THORBURN,
Secretary.

10th March, 1906.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 28th March, 1906

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls. 38.00	" per piece,	Gallnuts plain shape	Tls. 18.50	" per picul,
Seconds	33.50	" "	Tobacco "finger row	9.00	" "
Buffalo hides, B.S.	} 18.50	"	Woukong	10.00	" "
10/35 lbs.			Black Bristles, Riflings 24" 23" 3" 31" 34"	10 10 10 10 10	" "
25/60			33" 1' 41" 43" 48" 5" 54" 58" 6"	10 6 6 6 3 1 1 4 ½ = 10 ½	" "
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	Tls. 65.00	" "	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	—	" "
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	9.00	" "	Wild Duck	—	" "
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Foochi	12.00	" "	Turmeric	3.50	" "
Sinhnan and/or Chayn	11.50	" "	Sesamum Seed, White	} 4.10	" "
Green China Grass, Szechuen	13.00	" "	Yellow		" "
Lute	5.50	" "	Red		" "
Waite Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.20	" "	Black	7.50	" "
Pingcheng and/or Macheng	9.00	" "	Sesamum Seed Oil	—	" "
Mongyu	8.75	" "	Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	—	" "
Green	9.50	" "	Wood Oil	8.50	" "
Kiyu	10.00	" "	Tea Oil	10.00	" "
Animal Tallow	10.00	" "			
Gallnuts, Usual shape	16.75	" "			

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

CORRIDORS.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
27,101.00	6,486.00	1,542,862	1,735.00	68,591.00	13,409.00	1,099.00	402,702.00	97,508.00
4,408.00	562.00	109,739	176.00	799.00	1,033.00	209.00	51,405.00	5,580.00
31,509.00	7,048.00	1,652,601	1,911.00	69,390.00	14,442.00	1,299.00	454,107.00	103,088.00

Per last Circular.	For week ending Saturday the 24th inst.	From January 1st to 24th inst
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KEROSENE

Quatrons,—Ex Golden—American	"Devoe" in cases	170	Net.
"	"Eagle" in tins	125	"
"	" in bulk	95	"
Borneo	"Cross" in tins	120	"
"	" in bulk	90	"
Russian	"Anchor" in cases	—	"
Russian	"Horse" in cases	—	"
Sumatra	bulk in tins	130	"
"	" in bulk	100	"

Imports

During the week ending Saturday, the 17th inst. inclusive, as per Custom House returns were:

Devoes	20,000	Gallons
Borneo	nil	"
Russian	nil	"
Sumatra	nil	"

Total..	20,000
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PREIGHTS:—

Per Conference	Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports ;	48/-	per ton of 40 cft plus River Freight.
"	"		
"	"	to Genoa, Marseilles or Havre ;	41/6
"	"	to New York via Suez	32/-
To New York	Overland	.....	Tea G. \$14 cents per lb gross
To Shanghai; Tea and General Cargo,	Tsels	1.80	per ton weight or measurement.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London.—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 10½d. Bank Bills demand, 2s. 10¾d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 10½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 10½d., 6 months' sight, 2s. 10½d. Private and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 10½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 11d. On France.—Bank Bills, Transfers, 3s. 57. On Germany.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.62; 6 months' sight, 3.64. On India.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.98, lowest 2.98, highest 2.99. On New York.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$71, lowest 71, highest 71½. On Hongkong.—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100, Tls. 72, lowest 72, highest 71½. On Yokohama.—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100, Tls. 71½, lowest 71½, highest 71½. On Bombay and Calcutta.—Telegraphic Transfers, per Tls. 100, Rs. 212½, lowest 212½, highest 214. Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 343.00, lowest 340.00, highest 343.00, Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.26, lowest 111.26, highest 111.26. Mexican Dollars, per \$100, Tls. 73.3, lowest 72.525, highest 73.3. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 299, lowest 299, highest 304.

	Bar Silver or in L'don.	ON LONDON.										FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	New YORK.	HONG KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	IN- TERRA.
		T/Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		France 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty 4 m/s.						
			Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.								
Mch																		
30th	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.66/3.68	3.67/3.69	3.00	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31st	30	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.66/3.68	3.67/3.69	3.00	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
April																		
1st	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.66/3.68	3.66/3.68	3.00	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2nd	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.62/3.64	3.63/3.65	2.99	71	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3rd	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.62/3.64	3.63/3.65	2.98	71	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4th	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.62/3.64	3.63/3.65	2.98	71	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5th	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	2.11	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.62/3.64	3.63/3.65	2.98	71	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SECTIONS OF HARBOUR AND POSITION OF WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, &c.

SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

- Upper.—The Upper Section is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.
- 1.—From northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kin-lee-yuen Wharf.
 - 2.— " upper end of lower Godown of Kin-lee-yuen Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
 - 3.— " Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House Jetty.
 - 4.— " Custom House Jetty to Peking Road Jetty.

- 5.—From Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
 - 6.— " Old Dock to Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
 - 7.— " Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
 - 8.— " Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.
 - 9.— " Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
- Lower.—Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, &c.

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

In the Sections all Vessels are anchored in Tiers between the Banks of the River, and lettered according to their Position, thus:—

S—Shanghai Side.		C—Centre.		P—Pootung Side.	
A U S—Above Upper Section.		U S—Upper Section.		L S—Lower Section.	
KNA	...Kiangnan Arsenal ...	A U S. S	SHWB1	...Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Buoy 1	6S. O
TDW	...Tung-ka-du Wharf ...	U S. P	SHWB2	...Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Buoy 2	7S. P
TDD	...Tung-ka-du Dock ...	U S. P	OSNB1	...Ocean Steam Navig. Co.'s Buoy 1...	7S. C
TDDW	...Tung-ka-du Dock Wharf ...	U S. P	OSNB2	...Ocean Steam Navig. Co.'s Buoy 2...	7S. C
CKPW	...Chang-ka-pang Wharf ...	U S. P	P&OB2	...P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 2 ...	7S. C
LPD	...Lao-pah-du Wharf ...	U S. P	CMLW	...China Merchants' Lower Wharf ...	7S. S
OSK	...Osaka Soshen Kaisha ...	U S. P	CMB1	...China Merchants' Buoy 1 ...	7S. C
YKDW	...Yang-ka-du Wharf ...	U S. P	CMB2	...China Merchants' Buoy 2 ...	8S. C
WTW	...Watung Wharf... ..	1S. P	ONW	...Old Ningpo Wharf ...	7 & 8S. S
MCW	...Melchers & Co.'s Wharf...	1S. P	WSW	...Wayside Wharf ...	8S. S
KLYW	...Kin-lee-yuen Wharf ...	2S. S	JNJ	...Japanese Naval Jetty ...	8S. P
KLYB	...Kin-lee-yuen Buoy...	2S. S	PWJ	...Pootung Wharf (Jardines) ...	9S. P
CNCW	...China Navigation Co.'s Wharf ...	2S. S	BD	...Boyd's Dock ...	9S. P
CNCB	...China Navigation Co.'s Buoy ...	2S. S	BDW	...Boyd's Dock Wharf... ..	9S. P
CXTW	...China Navig. Co.'s Pootung Wharf	2S. P	CMEW	...China Merchants' Eastern Wharf...	LS. P
NGLB	...North German Lloyd Buoy ...	2S. C	SOCW	...Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf ...	LS. P
MNB	...Messageries Maritimes Buoy ...	2S. C	YWGC	...Yangtze Wharf & Godown Co. ...	LS. P
P&OB1	...P. & O. Buoy 1... ..	3S. C	CEMCW	...Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s Wharf ...	LS. P
PYB	...Pootung Yard Buoy ...	3S. P	AKOW	...Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Oil Wharf	LS. P
BNB	...British Naval Buoy... ..	3S. C	RDOW	...Royal Dutch Oil Wharf... ..	BLS. P
NYKW	...Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wharf ...	6S. S	Ord	...Oriental Dock ...	BLS. P
HW	...Heard's Wharf... ..	6S. S	OrdW	...Oriental Dock Wharf ...	BLS. P
CMCW	...China Merchants' Central Wharf...	6S. S	CosD	...Cosmopolitan Dock ...	BLS. P
OD	...Old Dock ...	6S. S	CosDW	...Cosmopolitan Dock Wharf ...	BLS. P
ODW	...Old Dock Wharf ...	6S. S	SOCW	...Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf ...	BLS. P
ODB	...Old Dock Buoy... ..	6S. C	PL	...Powder Limit.	
BJ	...Boyd's Jetty ...	6S. P	Q	...Quarantine Limit.	
SHW	...Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf ...	6 & 7S. S			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec.	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
B N B	Astraea	Taffnell	H.M. cruiser	4360	10	9112	319	Feb 28	Cruise
ODW	Besshombin		Russ. t.b.d.	710	2	1360	85	Jan 14	
8 c	Bramble	Davidson	H.M. gun-boat	4836	30	15000	400	Apr 4	Amoy
Wang	Chitose	Ofana	Jap. cruiser	3220	11	10000	214	Mar 23	
Cos D	Cincinnati	Mason	U.S. cruiser	1710	6	3100	194	Apr 4	
Wang	Concord		U.S. cruiser	645	6	1000	99	Mar 29	
OWSB	Decidée	L'East	Fr. gun-boat	600	8	700	111	Mar 26	
7 c	Elcano	Rodman	U.S. gun-boat	8150	18	2400	625	Apr 1	
OWSB	Guichen		Fr. cruiser	895	8	1300	121	Mar 29	
OWW	Itia	Kuesel	H.L.G.M. gun boat	1110	3	1400	...	Jan 26	
OWSB	Mandjour		Russ gun-boat	4533	31	10000	120	Mar 15	
1 c	Marco Polo	Verde	Ital arm. cruiser	12600	26	15100	521	Mar 29	
OWSB	Ohio		U.S. cruiser	...	6	...	...	Mar 29	
8 c	Panther		Aust. gu. boat	...	...	...	...	Apr 4	Foochow
7 c	Quirós		U.S. gun-boat	...	...	...	...	Mar 23	
1 c	Raleigh	Fletcher	U.S. cruiser	3220	11	10000	313	Jan 30	
1 c	Rio Lima		Port. gun boat	3700	8	7500	365	Mar 29	Hongkong
1 c	Takachiho		Jap. cruiser	1565	18	12600	50	Mar 29	
OWSB	Wisconsin	Wriel Sebree	U.S. battleship	750	...	...	65	Apr 4	Cruise
PYB	Chuen-tiao		Chi. Rev. cruiser	2950	11	8000	244	Apr 3	
OWSB	Haichow		Chi. cruiser	4300	12	17000	374		
BLS	Haichi		Chi. cruiser						

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents
C W S B	Am Fourichou	Falome	Fr str	3015	Apr 2	Antwerp	Messageries Maritimes
ONW	Ad. v. Tirpitz	Block	Ger str	1199	Mar 31	Kiaochou	Melchers & Co
PWE	Arcadia	Cooke	Br str	3514	Mar 25	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co
BLN	Cecilia	Paulsen	Ger str	2209	Nov 17	Yokohama	M. Ginsburg & Co
ONW	Changon	George	Br str	1289	Apr 4	Hankow	Geddes & Co
B V	Diomed	Young	Br str	3005	Apr 2	Japan	Butterfield & Swire
KNAD	Erna	Terfehn	Ger str	957	Mar 9	Vladivostock	Diederichsen, Jebben & Co
BNDW	Feiching	Johns	Chi str	980	Dec 18	Amoy & Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co
W'sung	C. Ferd. La	Hoff	Ger str	3799	Apr 4	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co
9 p	Genzan Maru 2	Ikeawa	Jap str	1139	Mar 30	Moj	Moller Brothers
K L Y W	Hsinfung	Mackinnon	Chi str	1385	Apr 3	Tientsin v. C'foo	C. M. S. N. Co
C M L W	Inga	Spinange	Nor str	679	Mar 31	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co
P & O B	Java	Barcham	Br str	2631	Apr 1	Japan	P. & O. S. N. Co
C N P W	Kansu	Baddeley	Br str	1143	Apr 4	Wak matzu	Butterfield & Swire
KNAD	Kiangfoo	Bassett	Chi str	1468	Dec 13	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co
K L Y W	Kiangyu	Pratt	Chi str	1014	Apr 2	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co
K L Y W	Kiangyung	Wade	Chi str	1451	Apr 3	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co
SHW	Kintuck	Robinson	Br str	2880	Mar 31	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire
B III	Koonshing	Anderson	Br str	1333	Apr 3	Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson & Co
NYK W	Kosai Maru	Homma	J p str	1423	Apr 4	Nagasaki	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
CNPW	Kiukiang	Jones	Br str	1228	Apr 3	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire
K L Y W	Kwangeni	Gordon	hi str	316	Apr 3	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co
K L Y W	Kwangtah	Lunt	Chi str	1536	Apr 3	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co
B II	Kwongsang	Baker	Br str	1428	Apr 3	H'kong & Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co
O W S B	Lena	Christensen	Nor str	979	Mar 19		
C N C W	Liangchow	Harder	Br str	1215	Apr 4	Newchwang	Butterfield & Swire
US	Lima	Reite	Fr str	1727	Mar 15	Dunkerque	Racine, Ackermann & Co
AUS	Meiyu	Reise	Ger str	1001	Nov 27	Hankow	Melchers & Co
CERCW	Nedjed	Austin	Br str	1734	Mar 23	Vladivostock	Chi. Eastern Railway Co
B J	Ngankiu	Newcomb	Br str	1719	Mar 9	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire
8 p	N rma	Marcursen	Nor str	898	Mar 24	Kuchinotzu	Moller Brothers
OD W	Norona	Andersen	Nor str	809	Mar 28	Ito-Ilo	Sander, Wieler & Co
8 c	Pacific	Suenson	Dan str	727	Mar 12	Japan	G. N. Tel. Co
AUS	Pao-ta	Ramsey	Br str	434	Mar 27	Hankow	Geddes & Co
PWW	Prima	Meyer	Nor str	701	Apr 4	Japan	Wallem & Co
Int D W	Kiangping	Smith	Br str	1222	Jan 16	Singapore	J. Baessler
L S	Scandia	Doehru	Ger str	3135	Mar 31	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co
8 p	Selun	Hoobrender	Nor str	865	Mar 21	Japan	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
BND	Siangta	Hunter	Br str	930	Oct 10	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire
W'sung	Silvertown	Morton	Br str	3724	Apr 1	Manila	C. P. Tel. Co
LS	Sishau	Tringer	Br str	845	Jan 2	Vladivostock	Butterfield & Swire
OSK W	Tachi Maru	Onishi	Jap str	1287	Apr 3	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
K L Y W	Taisang	Bowker	Br str	1374	Apr 4	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co
OSKW	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1216	Apr 2	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co
KN A D	Tamsui	Shiraki	Jap str	1315	Mar 30	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
N C W	Tatung	Bright	Br str	919	Mar 22	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire
W'sung	Tolosan	Gibbs	Br str	1885	Apr 2	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire
		ebson	Ger str	2112	Oct 3	Singapore	M. Ginsburg & Co
W'sung	Justin		Am tran		Feb 3	Hongkong	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL

No. & Sec.	Ships Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents
L S	Amazon	Andrew	Am s.v.	1051	Mar 23	Port Townsend	Sneathlge & Co
U S	E. B. Jackson	Maas	Am s.v.	615	Mar 26	Aberdeen, Wash	Jardine, Matheson & Co
US	Ivy	Stetson	Am s.v.	1181	Mar 17	Singapore	Wheelock & Co

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 28	Pekin	Br str	2232	Sperke	Ningpo	Mar 27	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Shengking	Br str	1034	Cowan	Tientsin	" 25	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	W. C. de Vries	Br str	672	Mennell	Hankow	" 25	do	Geo. McBain
" 28	Yoshing	Br str	1424	Sellar	Taku Bar	" 24	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Kiangsing	Br str	1223	Bichard	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	" 21	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Tategami Maru	Jap str	2703	Suzuki	Nagasaki	" 26	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 28	China	Am str	3187	Friele	Hongkong	"	do	E. W. Tilden
" 28	Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	Hongkong	"	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Amvsberg	Ger str	646	Jorgensen	Hilo	"	Sugar	Diederichsen Jebben & Co
" 28	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow	"	General	Arnhold, Karborg & Co

The H.-C. Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette.

ARRIVALS—Continued.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag & R.	Ton	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
Mar 28	Clam	Br str	2321	Bramstor	Balik Jap v. H'kg	Mar —	Liquid Fuel	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 28	Tonkin	Fr str	2327	Chorbonnel	Japan	" —	"	Messageries Maritimes
" 28	Seirstad	Nor str	617	Larsen	Hakodate	" —	Coal	Thoresen & Co
" 28	Skuld	Nor str	914	Odd	Japan	" —	General	Thoresen & Co
" 28	Norona	Nor str	809	Andersen	Karatsu	" —	Coal	Sander, Wieler & Co
" 28	Paoting	Br str	1073	Cogan	Chefoo	" 26	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Shimosa	Br str	2699	Chaplan	Japan	" —	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 29	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	" 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Hsinyu	Chi str	2710	Richards	Tientsin v. Chefoo	" 27	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Meilee	Ger str	1150	Mulleitner	Hankow	" 26	do	Melchers & Co
" 29	Ningpo	Br str	1228	Eedy	Tientsin	" 25	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow	" 27	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Tuckwo	Br str	2356	Hogg	Hankow	" 26	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 29	Takachiho	Jap oru				" —	"	
" 29	Asosan Maru	Jap str	218	Fukui	Kuchinotzu	" —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 29	Chihli	Br str	1143	Carnaghan	Chefoo	" —	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Hupei	Br str	1205	Mathias	Amoy	" —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Irene	Chi str	12	Taylor	Tangku	" —	do	J. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Babooch					" —	"	
" 29	Hsinkong	Chi str	1264	Jamieson	Chefoo	" 27	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Linan	Br str	1352	Williams	Swatow	" 26	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Yushur	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Tientsin	" 26	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Folsjo	Nor str	4040	B. rutsen	Japan	" —	Coal	Melchers & Co
" 29	Lyeemoon	Ger str	1238	Lehmann	Hongkong	" —	General	Siemssen & Co
" 29	Sogovia	Ger str	3796	Schoenfeldt	Hamburg	" —	do	Siemssen & Co
" 29	Taito Maru	Jan str	1246	Kasting	Moji	" —	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 29	P. E. Friedrich	Ger str	5001	Prehn	Hongkong, &c	" 27	Mails, etc	Melchers & Co
" 29	Ohio	US b-s		Lagan	Manila	" —	"	
" 29	Wisconsin	US b-s	1565	Drake	Manila	" —	"	
" 29	Concord	US g-b		Boush	Manila	" —	"	
" 29	Shoshu Maru	Jap str	999	Memoto	Foochow	" —	General	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 30	Pekin	Br str	2232	Sparke	Ningpo	" 29	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Singan	Br str	1042	Jamieson	Swatow	" 26	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Hsinchang	Chi str	1258	Klopper	Taku	" 27	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow	" 27	do	Geddes & Co
" 30	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Mining	Hankow	" 27	do	Melchers & Co
" 30	Kwangping	Br str	1243	Blake	Chinwangtao	" —	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 30	Kaiping	Br str	601	M. farlane	Chinwangtao	" —	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 30	Galce Maru	Jap str	1316	Onishi	Hankow	" —	do	Osaka Yusen Kaisha
" 30	Peiho	Ger str	476	Deinat	Tientsin & C'mpulpo	" —	do	Melchers & Co
" 30	Athenian	Br str	2440	Robinson	Vancouver	" 5	do	C. P. Ry. Co
" 30	Genzan Maru 2	Jap str	1139	Ike-sawa	Moji	" —	do	Moller Brothers
" 30	B. A. Broch	Nor str	1540	Andersen	Wakamatzu	" —	do	Moller Brothers
" 31	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	" 30	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow	" 28	do	Geo. McBain
" 31	Anping	Chi str	1159	Warwick	Tientsin	" 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Hae-an	Chi str	837	Wallace	Foochow	" 29	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Wiksang	Br str	1236	Welsh	Swatow	" 27	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	China	Chi str	74	Symens	Tongku	" 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Tirpitz	Br str	1073	Dewar	Tientsin	" 28	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Br str	1307	Northcomb	Hongkong	" 26	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Br str	1348	Leathrell	Hankow	" 27	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1321	Crawford	Hankow & Canton	" 27	do	J. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1456	Lindstrom	Hankow	" 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Nor str	579	Spinnangr	Tientsin	" —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	3003	Archibald	Hongkong	" —	do	C. P. Ry. Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1410	Wheler	Hongkong	" —	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Maru	Ger str	1199	Block	Kiaochou	" —	General	Melchers & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	2881	Lewis	Hongkong	" —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Jap str	1140	Keith	Japan	" —	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 31	Maru	Ger str	3552	Dochren	Kobe	" —	Ballast	Carlowitz & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1170	Courtney	Tientsin	" —	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Maru	Jap str	1354	Sato	Japan	" —	"	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 31	Maru	Br str	2626	Kent	Stock & Moji	" —	Troops	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 31	Maru	Nor str	710	Jacobsen	Chefoo	" —	General	S. Zimmerman & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	2322	Sparke	Ningpo	" 31	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Br str	1924	Flagg	Hankow	" 29	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	519	Cochran	Tientsin	" 29	do	Geddes & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1892	Benson	Hankow	" 20	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Jap str	758	Yebina	Hankow	" —	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 31	Maru	Br str	2632	Barcha	Japan	" —	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	US g-b	600	Hood		" —	"	
" 31	Maru	Br str	2971	Singer	Shimonoseki	" —	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 31	Maru	Br str	1228	Stott	Chefoo & N'wang	" 29	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Br str	3724	Morton	Manila	" —	do	C. P. Telegrap Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1188	Gibbs	Hankow	" 30	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Br str	1158	Sidford	Chefoo & Tientsin	" 31	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1216	Jameson	Chefoo & Tientsin	" 29	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Chi str	7014	Pratt	Hankow	" 29	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	896	Hards	Swatow	" 30	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Br str	1229	Tuebben	Amoy	" 30	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Ger str	1045	Treumann	Kiaochou	" —	do	Melchers & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	300	Young	Japan	" —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Am str	8750	Saunders	S. F. cisco v. Japan	Mar 4	do	E. W. Tilden
" 31	Maru	Fr str	3015	Faloame	Antwerp	" —	do	Messageries Maritimes
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1464	Fr-gast	Ningpo	Apr 2	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1536	Lunt	Hongkong	Apr 30	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1228	Jones	Hongkong	" 29	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1385	Whitelaw	N'wang v. Chefoo	" —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1385	Mackinnon	Tientsin v. C'foo	" 31	do	J. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Ger str	1145	Calender	Hankow	" 31	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 31	Maru	Chi str	1451	Wade	Hankow	" 31	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1428	Baker	H'kong & Swatow	" 23	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Maru	Br str	1333	Anderson	Tientsin	" 30	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Maru	Jap str	1287	Onishi	Hankow	" 31	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)—Continued.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Mar 28	Suiwo	Br str	681	Lambie	Hankow & Ports	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Changon	Br str	1289	George	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 28	Tjipanas	Dut str	2444	Pander	Japan & Batavia	do	Holland China Trading Co
" 28	Karin	Swed str	698	Petersen	Japan	do	Thoresen & Co
" 28	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Teurmann	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
" 28	Pekin	Br str	2252	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Walker	Hankow & Ports	Bags	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Shansi	Br str	1228	Boyd	Hankow & Ports	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Toonan	Chi str	942	Boyd	Chefoo	Cement	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Kalgan	Br str	1143	Shepherd	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	China	Am str	3178	Friele	S. P'co v. Japan	Mails, &c	Filden & Co
" 29	Kinling	Br str	2831	Sutherland	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Meidan	Ger str	1151	Shierhorst	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 29	Kwangchi	Chi str	350	Gordon	Wenchow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Frigga	Nor str	647	Bergh	Japan	do	Wallem & Co
" 29	Columbia	Br str	273	Thomas	Foochow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 29	Resolut	Nor str	865	Friegensen	Vladivostok	General	Moller Brothers
" 29	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Lonsdale	Br str	2283	Lee	Vladivostok	Ballast	Master
" 29	Pollux	Nor str	780	Svenisen	Japan	General	Thoresen & Co
" 29	Afghan Prince	Br str	5182	McFarlane	Vladivostok	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 30	Kianghsin	Chi str	2101	Blethen	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 30	W. C. de Vries	Br str	726	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 30	Surtai	Ger str	1145	Fuhler	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 30	Yatshing	Br str	1424	Sellar	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 30	Lonkin	Fr str	2327	Charbonnel	Marseilles	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 30	Hsinvu	Chi str	1037	Richards	Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Pekin	Br str	2322	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Clam	Br str	2311	Bramston	Balik Papan	Ballast	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 30	Fooshing	Br str	1423	Arthur	C'ao & N'chwa'g	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 30	Amoy	Ger str	896	Plambeck	Newchwang	do	Sander, Wieler & Co
" 30	Shengking	Br str	1034	Cowan	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Canton	Ger str	1110	Sunkel	J'pan	do	Moller Brothers
" 30	Kingsing	Br str	2231	Riehard	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 30	Foochow	Br str	1228	Smale	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Linan	Fr str	1352	Williams	Japan	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Louqsor	Fr str	4444	Cosanova	Japan	Original	Messageries Maritimes
" 31	Tuckwo	Br str	2355	Hogg	Hankow & Ports	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Hauk	Nor str	449	Hansen	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Ch. Mesal & Com. Co
" 31	Meille	Ger str	1151	Mulleitner	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 31	Athenian	Br str	2440	Robinson	Hongkong	Original	C. P. Ry. Co
" 31	Yushun	Chi str	1097	Pratt	Hankow	Ballast	C. M. S. N. Co
" 31	Quinta	Ger str	987	Frahm	Wuhu	do	Siemssen & Co
" 31	Hokushin Maru	Jap str	737	Tokei	Japan	do	Moller Brothers
" 31	Paoting	Br str	1072	Cogan	Chefoo, N'hwang	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	St Kraetke	Ger str	1208	Hansen	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	do	Melchers & Co
" 31	Kiangwo	Br str	1354	Mutter	Hankow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 31	Irene	Chi str	829	Taylor	Wuhu	do	C. M. S.
" 31	Hsinking	C i str	1262	Jamieson	Tientsin	Trib. Rice	C. M. S.
" 31	Chihli	Br str	1143	Carnaguan	Amoy	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Min	Br str	367	Partridge	Chefoo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Knivsberg	Ger str	646	Jurgensen	Tientsin	do	Diederich
" 31	Chuentiao	Chi str	730	Wyles	Cruise	do	Custons
" 31	Tategami Maru	Jap str	1676	Sudzuki	Japan	do	Nippo
" 31	Lyemmoon	Ger str	1238	Lehmann	Chinkiang	Ballast	Siemssen
" 31	Ragnar	Nor str	1220	Nielsen	Japan	do	Thoresen & Co
" 31	Ningpo	Br str	1228	Eedy	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Singan	Br str	1045	Jamieson	Wuhu	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 31	Kinsei Maru	Jap str	1025	Matumoto	Newchwang	do	Moller Brothers
" 31	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Tachilona	Japan	do	Hopkin
" 31	Kiangteen	Chi str	1464	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. T.
Apr 1	Emp. of China	Br str	3003	Archibald	Vancouver	Mails, etc	C. P. F.
" 1	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow, N'po	General	C. M. S.
" 1	Annu	Br str	1350	Harris	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 1	Menstun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 1	Tehsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 1	Sylvia	Nor str	693	Andrianson	Japan	Ballast	Moller Brothers
" 1	Labor	Nor str	949	Jensen	Taku	R'y Material	Thoresen & Co
" 1	Meian	Am str	461	Barlow	Wuhu	Kerosene Oil	Standard Oil Co
" 1	P. E. Friedrich	Ger str	5001	Malchow	Japan	General	Melchers & Co
" 1	Hsiehchang	Chi str	1258	Klopper	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 1	Taksang	Br str	977	McClure	K'hou & Chefoo	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 1	Mongugay	Russ g-b					
" 1	Taito Maru	Jap str	1246	Akashi	Amoy & Tamsui	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 1	Shoshu Maru	Jap str	999	Nemoto	F'chw, A'y, H'kg	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 2	Fausang	Br str	1410	Mitchell	Chinkiang	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 2	Maori King	Br str	2476	Duncan	Newcastle	do	Moller Brothers
" 2	Hupoh	Br str	2051	Mathias	Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 2	Aosan Maru	Jap str	1218	Fukui	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 2	Anping	Chi str	1152	Warwick	Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 2	Kwangping	Br str	1243	Blake	Tientsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co
" 2	Pekin	Br str	2322	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 2	Skuld	Nor str	914	Odd	Japan	Ballast	Thoresen & Co
" 2	Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	S'tow, H'ng, C'ton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 2	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 2	Calce Maru	Jap str	1315	Shiraki	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 2	Oceana	Br str	3507	Hayward	London	Mails, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 2	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Symons	Tientsin	Rice	C. M. S. N. Co
" 2	Andromeda	HM crul	1000	Ommannney			
" 2	Pakhoi	Br str	1227	Tuebben	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 2	B. A. Broch	Nor str	541	Andersen	Japan	do	Moller Brothers
" 2	Chingping	Br str	1662	Chapman	C'angtao & T'sin	General	Ch. Eng. & Mining Co.
" 2	Fengtien	Br str	1073	Dewar	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 2	Sual	Br str	1667	Scott	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 2	Hoihow	Br str	96	Hards	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 2	Juh Maru	Jap str	999	Mori	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 2	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co

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